The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,786. New Series.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MALLOR—May 9th, at the European General Hospital, of cholera, Russell Mallor, aged 24 years.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE splendid A 1 Aberdeen owned ship ROWENA, Captain George Bilton, has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will have immediate despatch. For rates of freight apply to

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bilton.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd March 1864.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE superior fast-sailing Ship OCTAVIA, A 1 13 years, 951 Tons Register, F. Bristow, Commander, having the greater part of her Cargo engaged will meet with quick despatch; this favourite Ship has very superior accommodation for passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Bristow on board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid A 1 Clipper Ship ILLUSTRIOUS, Captain Watson, 1,172 Tons register, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE magnificent Ship ADVANCE, owned by Messrs. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., of Liverpool, 1,466 Tons register, Captain J. Wyles, will have quick despatch. For Freight, &c., apply to

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.
(With Immediate Despatch.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 781 Tons register, Captain Hepburn, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban.*

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR HAVRE DIRECT.

The A 1 superior fast sailing ship "GERTRUDE," S. Pier, Commander, 665 tons register, will meet with quick despatch. For rates of Freight apply to

PASSMORE & Co.,
Charterers of the Ship *Gertrude.*

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE first-class Ship HOUGHTON, Captain McQueen, 877 Tons. This Ship will have immediate despatch. For rates of Freight apply to Messrs. STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Apollo Street.

Bombay, 28th April 1864.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE first-class Ship VITTORIA, Captain Martin. This Ship will have early despatch, having been chartered. Has excellent accommodation for passengers. For rates of Freight apply to,

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents of Captain Martin.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain Cottier, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail, touching at Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Mohomerah and Bussorah.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO SURAT, GOGO AND BHOWNUGGUR.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thos. Ellis, Commander, (recently arrived from England,) has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 12th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN TWICE A MONTH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY TWICE A MONTH.

(Calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch Steamers as following to the Malabar Coast twice a Month:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY.

Friday. . . . 20th May....MAHARAJ.................. at 6 P. M.
Wednesday. 8th June....JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM COCHIN.

Thursday.....26th May....MAHARAJ.................. at 5 P. M.
Wednesday. 15th June ...JOHNSTON CASTLE. at 5 P. M.

For Passage, rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

7, Rampart Row, 8th February 1864.

[illegible]TEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

[illegible]TEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, as follows:—

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT.

Tuesday....10th ,, JOHNSTON CASTLE ..a[illegible] M.
Friday....13th ,, MAHARAJ ....[illegible] M.
Tuesday....17th ,, JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.
Friday......20th ,, TELEGRAPH [illegible] at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....24th ,, JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.

DEPARTURES FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY.

Tuesday....10th ,, MAHARAJ .... at 2 P. M.
Friday......13th ,, JOHNSTON CASTLE... at 6 P. M.
Tuesday....17th ,, MAHARAJ.................. at 8 P. M.
Friday......20th ,, JOHNSTON CASTLE.. at 10 A. M.
Tuesday....24th ,, TELEGRAPH .... at 1 P. M.

For Passage rates of Freight &c., apply to the undersigned

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 9th March 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.
(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for Families, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7/3 per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 750 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain Day, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Cargo and Passengers on 14th May, at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship INDIA, 1,040 Tons, 250 H. P., Captain Greig, will be despatched on 16th instant at noon with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo for Calcutta touching Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

The S. S. *Comoria* will be despatched for Cochin and intermediate ports on 1st June at 4 P. M.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *Yarra,* Captain Teasdale, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.

5th May, 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods, per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, D. Taylor, master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Taylor will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owner.

Bombay, 16th April 1864.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEE OF CARGO per Barque *Ann,* Captain Barker, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats without delay for their Goods, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

Captain Barker will not be responsible for the condition of Packages after they leave the ship's deck.

Captain BARKER, Barque *Ann.*

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Lepanto,* Captain Bruce, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense immediately.

Captain Bruce will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

All landing orders accompanied with Bill of Lading to be sent to us to be countersigned.

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.,
Agents of Captain Bruce and Owners of the *Lepanto.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A CORRESPONDING CLERK (European). For particulars apply to

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

WANTED.—A HOUSE IN COLABA, furnished or unfurnished. Apply to "X.," care of the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.—We have this day established ourselves as Merchants and General Commission Agents.

MONTAULARD & TALLADA.

Bombay, 1st May 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The undersigned, have this day removed to No. 17 Church Street, opposite the Bank of India.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.
V. RAMCHUNDER & Co.

Bombay, 18th April 1864.

NOTICE.—Mr. J. S. ELMORE is authorized to sign for our Firm per procuration until further notice.

HUNT & Co.,
Merchants and General Agents.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

AUCTION SALE, on the 12th instant, at the Apollo Cotton Depot of Messrs. Cooverjee Mowjee & Co., of 88 candies Hingingaut Cotton, on account and risk of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., the first purchasers.

THE following Passages are required:—

From Bombay to the Cape of Good Hope.

For (3) three time-expired men of H. M.'s Military Service.

From Bombay to Singapore.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

From Bombay to the Andamans.

For (53) Fifty-three Native Convicts.

By order,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

NOTICE.—To be sold in H. M.'s Dockyard by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, and following days, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, a quantity of new Marine Stores.

Terms of Sale can be ascertained at the Marine Storekeeper's office.

GEO. THOS. ROBINSON, Commander I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper's Office, 7th May 1864.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમબે અંડ બગાળ ઇસટીમશીપ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Share Certificates are now ready for delivery, at the Office of the undersigned. Applications for same must be accompanied by Receipts, granted for the first Call.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

No. 6, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Bombay House and Land Investment Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th day of May 1864, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of the Company, when the following Proposition will be submitted to the Meeting:—

That the Directors of the Company shall be at liberty from time, to time as they may think fit, to sell, mortgage, lease, or let, for the benefit of the said Company, all or any portion or portions of any Lands, Buildings, or Premises which the Company may for the time being hold or possess, and upon such terms and subject to such conditions as they may think fit.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Auction Sale of excellent Teakwood, useful for building Houses, Ships, &c., and cut this year from the Dang Jungles in the District of the Khandeish Collectorate, will be held at the "Bulsar Timber Depot," on and after the 16th May 1864.

The Timber will be offered in lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

A deposit of Rs. 25 per cent. to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, the remainder is to be paid, and the Timbers cleared away within a fortnight after the sale, otherwise the deposit will be forfeited, and the lots resold at the risk of the purchaser.

The Timber can be inspected, and full particulars obtained, by application to the Assist. Conservator of Forests Guzerat, at Bulsar.

H. BARRETT,
Assist. Conservator of Forests, Guzerat.

Assist. Consrs. Office, Camp Mundall, 26th April 1864.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમબે હાઉસ એનડ લેનડ ઇનવેસટમેનટ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all Shares upon which the undermentioned Calls and Interest shall not have been paid on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, will be absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

1st Call Rs. 100 due [illegible] October 1863.
2nd Call Rs. 300 due 22nd February 1864.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 4th May 1864.

THE undersigned have for sale at their Godowns the following Agricultural Implements, expressly made for the soil of the Deccan, Koncan and Guzerat; for Bullocks, with extra fittings.

1 Improved Scarifier with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Horse Dragrake, Steel Teeth, to cover 5 feet and fitted with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Horse Hoe with Harrow, and with Pole for Bullocks.
1 Plough, 2 wheel Skim Coulter, Steel Breast and Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Do. do. do. do. do. do.
1 Do. Complete with Pole for Bullocks, with extra Blades.
1 Improved Crosskill's Clod Crusher, 3 in. 3 in. wide, with Travelling Wheels for Bullocks; spare Wheels.
1 Read's Patent wood subsoil Plough, with extra Blades.
1 Lawn Mowing Machine.
1 Seven row small occupation Corn Drill, 4 ft., with Pole and extra fittings.
1 Row Cup Drill for sowing Linseed, Rapeseed, and all sorts of smallest Seeds, saving much labour.
Also Iron Piping on Screw principal.
4 feet 2 inch, 1½ inch, 1¼ inch, and 1 inch Iron Pipes.
Connectors, Bends, Springs, Elbows, Ties, Crosses, Iron Cocks, Caps, Plugs, Nipples, Backnuts, Sockets, Pipe Tongs, Socket Tongs, &c. of different sizes.
Lead Pipes, tinned inside, of 1 inch and ½ inch.
Stoves.—2 30 in. Cundy's Patent Multums.
Corrugated Iron Roofing.
96 by 8 = 3 by 24
84 by 8 = 3 by 26
72 by 8 = 3 by 28
Japanned Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in one and two inch mesh.
Galvanized Wire Netting, 24 inches wide, in 1½ and 4 inch mesh.
1 Self-acting, screw-cutting Lathe, with 5 inches double split collar, head stock, best wheel centre slide rest and hand rest on planed Iron bed, and Iron stands with fly wheel, crank and treadle, set of change wheels, driving plate, face plate, drill chuck and centres, keys and lever, &c.; complete.
1 Wheeler and WILSON'S Sewing Machine in Ornamental Cabinet complete.

TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.,
Church Street, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—A highly respectable female, proceeding to England by the last Mail in April, or first Mail in May, is desirous of accompanying a lady on the voyage. The highest references can be given both as to competency and character. Apply to the Manager of this journal.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rupees one hundred per Share on the Second Issue of Shares, is made payable on the first day of June 1864, after which date Interest will be charged upon the unpaid Calls at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 21st April 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer, Captain Turner, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The Co-partnership carried on by us, the undersigned, as Merchants and Commission Agents, under the style of "George Phillips & Co.," has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The asset of the Firm will be collected by the undersigned Henry Richard Wilcox alone.

GEORGE PHILLIPS.
H. R. WILCOX.

Bombay, 30th April 1864.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration to the Estate and Effects of the late Ernest Hawkins Shewell, formerly Lieutenant in the Bombay Staff Corps and Quarter Master of the Marine Battalion, having been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to Alexander Grey, Esq., of the Bombay Civil Service; all persons having claims against the said Estate, or being indebted thereto, are hereby requested to intimate the said claims and pay their said debts to the undersigned.

ALEXANDER GREY, C.S.

Sholapoor, 3rd May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Materials of the House and Buildings (formerly belonging to Govind Balcrustna) and standing on ground purchased by Government for the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, situate at Breach Candy Road, nearly opposite Mr. Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putloo's new bungalow, will be sold by Public Auction on the spot on FRIDAY, the 13th May 1864, at 3 P. M.

The terms of the sale may be seen at the Collector's Office.

GEORGE SCOTT, Collector.

Bombay Collector's Office, 30th April 1864.

TO CAPITALISTS AND LANDOWNERS.—Gentlemen owning land at Byculla or Tardeo, and prepared to build, are requested to address "Centaur," care of the Manager, who wishes to lease for a term of years certain premises which he desires to have built for him. The buildings will be of an inexpensive kind, and a good rent will be given.

22nd March 1864.

IMPROVED DOUBLE ACTION MACARTHY COTTON, GINS, PLATT and RICHARDSON'S PATENT 1863.—These Gins of 12 inches wide for Hand Power, and 40 inches wide for Steam, or Bullock Power, givea larger out-turn and produce more clean Cotton from the same quantity of Seed than any other Gin requiring the same power. They do not crush the seeds or in any way injure the fibre of the Cotton.

The Gins may be seen working, and samples of any description of Cotton may be cleaned, at the Bombay Offices of Platt Brothers & Co., 7 Hummum Street, Fort, where prices, and other information may also be obtained.

R. NEWTON,
Agent for Platt Brothers & Co.

May, 1864.

NOTICE.—Verbal Tenders will be received at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, for the execution by contract of the undermentioned works:—

Annual Repairs to the Public Markets within and without the Fort.
Ditto to the different Sluices.
Ditto to the Public Necessaries and Court Yards.
Ditto to the Cattle Pound, Workshop, &c. Constructing a Road through Golla Lane, Fort.
Ditto Drain from Pattackwady, near Hunnuman Lane.

Estimates of the quantity of labour and materials to be expended, and plans and descriptive account of the work in question will, in the mean time remain open, for inspection in this Office, where any additional information regarding the same will be given.

A deposit of 10 per cent. will be required from the lowest bidder, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any, Tender.

R. SIMS,
Acting Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.

Bombay, Surveyor's Office, 7th May 1864.

WANKLYN'S NEW PATENT MACARTHY GIN.
With Fluted Iron Roller.

THE Patentee, in introducing this Gin to Public attention, begs to state that it is believed that the substitution of his *Patent Iron Roller, with Grooves or Flutes cut in the metal, will obviate the universal complaints which are made against the ordinary Rollers covered with Leather.* The fine spiral Grooves which are cut in the Metal itself, are of the most durable character, and being placed much closer together than they can be in Leather, enable the Gin to clean a much greater weight of Cotton, and in this respect will probably equal the Saw Gin, without injuring the Fibres. It strips the Seeds completely, without crushing them, or damaging the Cotton in any way, nor will the Iron Roller yield to climatic influences as the Leather Rollers appear to do.

The Patentee is now prepared to grant Licenses on easy terms to the Makers of Cotton Gins for the use of his Improvements, and as his Patent Iron Rollers can be made of any dimensions, those parties in Foreign Countries who have Macarthy Gins with faulty Rollers, can have them exchanged for the new Patent Iron Grooved Rollers, and are requested to make a direct application to the Patentee.

W. WANKLYN, Bury, Lancashire.

The price of the new Patent Gin, with Grooved Iron Roller, 11-inch wide, with Gearing to be worked by hand or by power ... ...£ 5
Do. do., 24-inch wide ... ...£ 10

Estimates with drawings &c. may be obtained from and Orders forwarded through PEEL, CASSELS & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—THE OFFICE just vacated by the Comptoir D' Escompte De Paris, Military Square. Apply to COUPLAND & CO.

1st April 1864.

OFFICES TO BE LET in the building now occupied by the Comptoir D'Escompte De Paris, Military Square, from 1st of April next. Apply to COUPLAND & Co. on the premises.

Bombay, 1st March 1864.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y.," *Bombay Gazette.*

11th April 1864.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to

17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, from 1st June next, the Premises now occupied by the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Bank. Apply at the Bank or to Messrs. WALLACE & Co. in the same building.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

	Rs.
Gold Bracelet, Brooch and Ear Drops, in case complete	320
Do. do. do. do. set with Diamonds do.	500
Do. do. forming a pair if required	250
Do. do. do. do.	275
Do. do. with Opal	140
Do. do. twisted, set with Diamonds	240
Do. Brooch set with Pearls	110
Do. do. do. Emeralds	110
Do. do. do. do. and Diamonds	300
Do. do. and Ear Drops	250
Do. do. do. do.	200
Do. Necklets	Rs. 210, 170 and 90
Do. Lockets of various patterns plain, Emerald chased, Engraved, set with Pearls, Diamonds, painted &c., from	Rs. 30 to 100
Do. Neckchains, handsome, from	Rs. 90 to 200
Do. Alberts for Gentlemen	Rs. 80 to 250

Do. Ear Drops of various patterns.
Do. Vinagerettes, Scent Boules.
Do. Charms in great variety.
Do. Thimbles, Shirt, Neck and Wrist Studs.
Do. Studs in cases complete.
Do. Signet and other Rings.
Do. Wedding and Guard do.
Do. Rings set with Opals, Emeralds, Pearls, Diamonds, Torquoises, &c.
Do. Solitaires.
Do. Pen and Pencil Cases from Rs. 30 to 70.
Ivory do. do.
Silver Mugs for Children.
Do. do. with Knife, Fork, and Spoon.
Do. Knife, Fork and Spoon, in cases.
Morocco cases containing 6 plated Salt Cellars.
Sauce Frames with Plated and Twisted Handles.
Breakfast Cruet, elegant and neat Photographic.

ALSO

Blanchard's and Vinting's Collodion.
Thomas' do. Chloride of Gold.
Glass Baths, Dishes and Plates of sizes.
Albums, elegant, of various sizes.

SUNDRIES.

A further supply of Bows and Arrows.
Cricket Leggings and Raquet Bats.
Do. Gloves, Bats and Balls.
Croquet Games.
Billiard Balls, Cues, Cushions and Cloths.
Hair Brushes, Ivory and Satinwood Backs.
Clothes Brushes.
Nail and Tooth Brushes.
Perfumery from different makers.

Fort and Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPPS' BEER, in Wood, October Brew, now ready.

Orders registered by CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. Friend & Co., in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. Friend & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 ,, 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1860 ,, 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen.

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned, the following WINES and BRANDIES:—

Martell's Brandy	Rs. 32	per doz.
Pint Castilian	,, 28	,,
Henry Hernozant	,, 26	,,
Queen Mortons	,, 20	,,
Do, Pts.	,, 12	,,
Common assorted	Rs. 12 to 15	,,
Port Wine	From Rs. 24, 26 to 28	,,
Sherry Wine	From Rs. 18, 24 to 28	,,
Ginger Wine	,, 18	,,
Vermouth by Nolly Prat	,, 18	,,
Tennents' Beer and Porter	,, 6	,,
Do. Do. Pts.	3-8	,,

Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

N. B.—All the orders should be addressed in future, No. 10, Hummum Street, above Messrs. MENESSE & Co.

FRESH ARRIVALS.—PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co. have much pleasure in announcing to their Constituents and the public that they have just landed ex *Monarchy, Gloucestershire,* and *Ambrose,* a choice selection of first-class Wines, Spirits, Malt Liquors, &c. Oilman's Stores and best London made Watches (gold and silver), Stationery and Wrought Iron, Copying Presses, &c. &c. with or without materials: the whole to hand in splendid order.

P. J. & Co. solicit an early inspection and trial of same.

N. B.—Quarterly supplies Overland and via the Cape as usual.

Depot for Indian Condiments, &c. &c.

No. 1, Military square, 20th April 1864.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following Wines just, received from Glasgow:—

Superior high-flavoured, rich Gold Sherry	Rs. 26	per doz.
Fine Old Port	,, 18	,,
Very fine Do.	,, 23	,,
Finest, very old, full flavoured Port	,, 26	,,
Also a few octaves of fine old Port, ready for use	,, 100	each.
Superior St. Emilien Claret	,, 24	per doz.

Bombay, April, 1864. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
Ditto in Pints	11	8	,, ,,
,, 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	,, ,,
Ditto in Pints	9	0	,, ,,
,, 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	,, ,,

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following BRANDIES and WINES, just received from William Vertue & Co., Leith:—

Brandy, *very old*	Rs. 40	per dozen,	quarts
Do. fine	,, 25	do.	
Red Seal Sherry	,, 24	do.	
Black Seal Sherry	,, 26	do.	

Also, James Violett & Co.'s Single Star Claret at Rs. 12 per dozen.

Rampart Row, 2nd March 1864. MACNEE & Co.

FOR SALE, (apply to Merwanjee Maneckjee, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.)

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ......per dz. Rs. 4½
Do. in pints .... ,, ,,

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts, and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made. per dozen.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at	Rs. 16
Old do. do.	,, 18
BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capsules	,, 15
Do. white do.	,, 13
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts	,, 38
Do. in pints	,, 20
Green Seal, quarts	,, 42
CLARET—Chateau Leoville, fine	,, 32
Chateau Beychevelle	,, 17
St. Estéphe, a light breakfast wine	,, 12
GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith	,, 9
PORT—Carbonell's old fruity. } Expected shortly.	,, 32
SHERRY—Do. pale old dry. } Expected shortly.	
Good pale tiffin (Cortissos')	,, 22
Dry pale dinner (do.)	,, 28
CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, p. box	,, 12

CARBINES and RIFLES } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, (as also Caps and Cartridges.)
SAFES—Milners' and Price's patent fireproof
IRON CHAIRS—Brown Brothers' celebrated folding.
} At various prices.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd, and James Adelphi, London.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz.	
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	Rs. 40	0
Do. ,, a Crown	30	0
Do. ,, Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Do. Fine ,, Brand a Crown	30	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36	0
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Red Seal	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret Light Capsule,	15	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32	0
Port, Black Seal	26	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned;

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co.	at Rs. 36	per doz.	quarts
Do. Joseph Perrier Fils & Co.	,, 32	do.	do.
Sillery Mousseux superior do.	,, 32	do.	do.
Do. do. Adolphe Collin.	,, 32	do.	do.
Do. do. do.	,, 17	do.	pints.
Bouzy Mousseux do.	,, 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Champagne extra good quality, Benjamin & Eugene Perrier	,, 34	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Cliquot	,, 36	do.	quarts.

MOSELLE AND RHENISH WINES.

Blume de Moselle, C. A. Kupferberg	at Rs. 40	per doz.	quarts.
parkling Moselle 1st quality	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Sparkling Hock 1st quality	,, 35	do.	quarts.
Do. do.	,, 18	do.	pints.
Hockheimer 137	,, 25	do.	quarts.

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Montheuil Franc fils ainé	at Rs. 35	do.	do.
Do. 1858 do.	,, 3	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856 do.	,, 35	do.	do.
Do. 858 do.	,, 3	do.	do.
Fine Claret 858 Aug. Miller & Co.	,, 16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Her ozant	,, 16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville do.	,, 22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte do.	,, 35	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR. *Third Edition* by Dorabjee Hormusjee, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Price Rs. 10.

Contents—Interest on Rupees, from ½ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange* Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from Rs. 196 to Rs. 240 per 100 Dollars; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s 1d. to 5s 6d ber Dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling dito; Commisiners or Inland Exchenge from ⅛ to 10 percent.

FOR SALE.

ALBUMS OF EVERY KIND.—Just unpacked, Albums for large Pictures, Prints or Photos, Postage Stamps, Cartes-de-visite, &c. Some of these Albums will be found of great value, their exterior finish being the nearest approach to perfect workmanship ever seen in Bombay.

HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES.—Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light made:—

Copying Presses, with London-made birch wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality wrought iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. Rs. 125. Press alone can be had Rs. 100.

Copying Presses, large letter size, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished. Rs. 75.

Copying Presses, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each. Rs. 50.

The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz:—

Inches 13 by 9 by 5½	Rs. 40
,, 14 by 10 by 6	,, 45
,, 16 by 11 by 7	,, 50

METALIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz:—

8 inches	Rs. 40
10 ,,	,, 15
12 ,,	,, 18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

ELECTRO-SILVER PLATED SPOONS and FORKS—The Spoons, Forks, etc., of all the patterns mentioned below are of the best manufacture.

	Plain. Rs. As.	Kin's. Rs. As.	Albert. Rs. As.	Lilly. Rs. As.	Linear. Rs. As.
Table Forks ...p.doz.	27 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Forks ,,	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Table Spoons ,,	27 0	42 0	42 0	40 0	36 0
Dessert Spoons ,,	22 0	33 0	33 0	32 0	30 0
Tea Spoons ,,	14 0	22 0	22 0	20 0	18 0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Mustard S. gilt bowls.	12 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	18 0
Salt S. gilt bowls ,,	12 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	15 0
Sugar Tongs ...each	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Sugar Spoons ,,	2 8	5 0	5 0	4 8	4 0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets. ,,	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0
Gravy Spoons ,,	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	6 8
Soup Ladle ,,	9 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	12 0
Sauce Ladle or Milk Ladle ,,	3 8	4 12	4 12	4 0	4 0
Butter Knives ,,	3 0	5 0	5 0	4 0	4 0
Pickle Forks ,,	1 8	3 0	3 0	3 0	2 8
Skewers ......per inch	0 4	0 12	0 12	0 8	0 6

⁂ The articles can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces, in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required. HERBERT & Co.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC TEA AND COFFEE URNS:—

Patent Tin, Copper Bronzed, Britannia, Electro Silver

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To hold one Pint	8	22	20	30
With measure	9	24	22	33
Extra strong	10	25	25	35
To hold two Pints	12	27	28	40
Superior	12	29	30	43
Improved Pattern	13	32	32	45
To hold three Pints	15	35	38	40
Registered	16	40	40	45
Extra strong	17	40	42	50
To hold four Pints	20	none	42	65
Superior	22	none	42	none
Extra measure	23	none	46	none
To hold six Pints	29	none	none	none
Extra filter	32	none	60	none

N. B.—The 6 pint Urn is admirably suited for use at Clubs, Messes, large Parties, Picnics among Saloon Passengers, &c.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

NEW STOCK OF ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, &c., SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR USE IN INDIA.

HERBERT & Co. have now on stock some first-rate Theodolites and Transit Instruments, of most perfect construction, complete, for any description of work: Verniers of Silver, very finely divided, diameter of plate 6, 7, 8, and 9 inches.

THEODOLITES.—A magnificent Transit Instrument, by *Troughton and Simms,* 9 inch horizontal vernier divided on silver, and circular vertical vernier also divided on silver, with the Telescope to revolve without moving the instrument. Two Spirit Tubes on vernier plate, a 7 inch spirit tube to level the Telescope, and extra spirit tube with ivory scale to level the axis of the instrument, a lamp to light the axis for Astronomical purposes or for Tunneling; the whole apparatus is fitted into two strong Mahogany cases, with eye-pieces, plumb-bob, turn screws, &c., &c., complete, and a strong Mahogany tripod stand, also a triangle metal stand for using the Theodolite on a table or on the ground.

A NINE INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above but with semi-circular vertical vernier divided on silver, in strong Mahogany box with fittings and Mahogany tripod stand complete.

AN EIGHT INCH THEODOLITE.—Similar to the above; a very superior instrument in Mahogany case with Tripod stand and fittings complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT, by *Troughton and Simms,* with pierced pivot for Astronomical purposes with lamp to illuminate the centres of Telescope, circle and verniers finely divided, extra large spirit tube with ivory scale, to level the axis of Telescope; the whole fitted in box complete.

TRANSIT INSTRUMENT differing in form and detail of mechanism with extra long telescope, all portable, made to take to pieces and pack closely in a box 18 by 24 by 7 inches.

POCKET SEXTANT.—Several sizes of the best quality, by *Elliott,* cases &c. complete.

PRISMATIC COMPASSES.—3 inches to 4½ diameter, bronzed and bright, in sling cases, by *Elliott* and other makers. Rs. 30 to 60 each.

OPTICAL SQUARES, bronzed in neat cases, latest improved. Each Rs. 14.

POCKET COMPASSES. Four sizes with magnetic bar, and also with revolving card in German silver cases. Rs. 6 to 10 each.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CASES OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS FOR MECHANICAL, ENGINEERING, AND SURVEY DRAWINGS.

HERBERT & Co. respectfully intimate that their present stock of this class of Goods surpasses any that they have hitherto imported or sale for sale in Bombay.

SEVEN INCH CASE OF MAHOGANY, containing 6 inch compass with Pen and Pencil legs to fit into it, 5 inch compass divider, 6 ivory handle drawing pens, and pencils, 6 inch paralell ruler and diagonal scale. Each box Rs. 10.

EIGHT INCH CASE OF WALNUT-WOOD, containing 6 inch electrum compass with pen and pencil, legs to fit, bow pen, drawing pen and pencil, paralell ruler, ivory scale, diagonal and German silver semi-circular protractor, all of white metal case polished and lined velvet, lock and key. Rs. 15 each box.

SUPERIOR SECTOR JOINTED INSTRUMENT, in Mahogany box with tray comprising 6 inch shifting compass, pen and pencil legs to fit, ivory handle drawing pen, turn-screw and eraser, box wood protractor, and ebony paralell ruler, velvet lined tray and case with lock and key. Rs. 20 each.

MAHOGANY CASE OF INSTRUMENTS, comprising 6 inch compass with moveable divider, pen and pencil legs, bow pen and bow pencil, lengthening bar, two ivory handle drawing pens, turn-screw ivory, sector, ivory ruler, box wood protractor and cakes of useful water colours with brushes, in velvet lined tray and case, lock and key. Rs. 40.

ELECTRUM SECTOR POINTED COMPASS with three moveable fittings and lengthening bar, hair spring compass, sector jointed bow pen and pencil, ivory handled drawing pens, jointed with spring pencil, turn-screw &c. ivory sector, ivory protractor, ivory ruler, 6 cakes of colours with assorted brushes, box and tray lined velvet with lock and key complete. Rs. 80.

ADDISCOMBE BRASS.—Dividers, 5 inch and 6 inch with the usual fitting joints, box pens and pencils, lengthening bar, ivory handled drawing pens jointed and spring military protractor with diagonal scale and chords and sector both of ivory, 12 inch marquois scales and set square in long mahogany box. Rs. 50.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

TEE (T.) SQUARES.

	Rs.	
Pear tree 18 inches long each	3	0
Pear tree 24 inches long each	4	0
Pear tree 30 inches long each	5	0
Do. Brass edges 18 inches long each	6	0
Do. Brass edges 24 inches long each	6	8
Do. Brass edges 30 inches long each	7	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 24 inches	8	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 30 inches	9	0
Ebony, with moveable stock 36 inches	10	0
Rolling Brass, parallel rules 6 inches	11	0
Rolling Brass, rules 12 inches	18	0
Rolling Brass rules, 24 inches	36	0
Rolling Brass rules, 30 inches	45	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

PARALELL RULES.

Paralell Rules, Ordinary double bars, of Ebon 6 inches long		8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 9 inches long	2	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 12 inches long	3	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 15 inches long	4	8
Paralell Rules Do. Do. Ebony 24 inches long	8	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 6 inches	5	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 9 inches	7	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 18 inches	14	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 24 inches	18	0
Ebony Rolling paralell rules 42 inches	15	0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

FOR SALE.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Large and varied assortment just received Overland.

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS, London.—For really good, latest fashioned, largely assorted, and moderately priced HATS, please call at

ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

NOTICE.—PONDICHERRY CIGARS, No 2, or "Rajah's," the above have just been landed. Apply to ESPERANCE & HANNAH.

FOR SALE, HOUSES AND LANDS at and near Paunchgunny.

Lands in the vicinity of the new Foras Road leading towards Elphinstone Road in the Island of Bombay. Apply to

Apollo Street, 2nd April 1864. BRIGGS & Co.

FOR SALE, a small HOUSE with Garden, in Girgaum Back Road.

Three HOUSES with extra land in Byculla.—Apply to BRIGGS & Co.

Apollo Street, 11th April 1864.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.—CORRUGATED SHEET IRON. suitable for Roofing. A quantity of ITALIAN ZINC No. 15.

29th January 1864. HEYCOCK & Co.

FOR SALE.—The A 1 Bremen-built Clipper Ship "KING OF ITALY," 1,363 Tons Register. She carries a large Cargo, and has just made the passage from Liverpool to Bombay in 108 days. Apply to Messrs. CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co., Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 22nd April 1864.

FOR SALE.—The fine Bombay Teak built Frigate Ship HEREFORDSHIRE, 1,354 tons register, now classed * Æ 1 in red, at Lloyds; well found and in good order.

Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Apply to 20th April 1864. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE at the Bible Society's Depository, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES and TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Marathi Bible, Royal 12mo, 1 Rupee.

Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John in Modi, 1 Anna per copy. Hindustani New Testament, new edition, 1 Rupee. Parsi-Gujerati New Testament, price 6 annas.

FOR SALE—

Ornamental Cast Iron Pillars and Lamps.
"Milner's" Patent Fire Proof Safes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Gutters and Rain Water Pipes.
Corrugated Iron and Fluted Zinc for Roofing.
Fire Brick and Clay.
Steam Indicators, Valves and Cocks.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Boring Apparatus for Foundations &c.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.

FLETCHER and MITCHELL.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 19th April 1864.

RED BOOT MART.—BOOTS & SHOES SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he is selling off his extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices to ensure a quick sale; the greatest part has just been received warranted and made especially to order.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, AND MACHINISTS.—THE undersigned have on hand, and for arrival, the undernoted Engines, and other machinery, from the Engineering works of Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co., Edinburgh and Leith.

3 H P } Condensing Steam Engine and Boiler.
2 H P }
12 H. P. Horizontal high pressure Steam Engine.
10 H. P. Upright Steam Engine and Boiler.
4 H. P. Portable Steam Engine and Multitubular Boiler.
Portable Punching and Shearing Machines.
Planing Machine.
Drilling Machines, double geared, Self-acting.
Screw Cutting Gap Lathes.
Single and Double Acting Donkey Pumping Engines.
Upright Boilers for do.
Hydraulic Presses.
Screwing Machines.
A strong Carry for conveyance of Boilers.
A Cotton Gin.
Self-acting Saw Bench, with Saws complete.
Circular Saws.
Lithographic Presses; various sizes.
A set Heavy Plate Bending Rollers, on base plate.
Spigot and Faucet Pipes.
Ornamental Cast Iron Garden pumps, with handles, various sizes.
Steel Mill Picks, and handles, &c. &c.
Brass Water Guages, Guage Cocks, Glass Tubes, Brass Cocks, Stop Valves, Smith's Patent Steam Indicators.
Upright Self-acting Saw Frames, to take in 24 in. Timber.
Six in. Centre Screw Cutting Foot Turning Lathe.
3 ft. 6 in. Corn mills with French Stones.
4 ft. do. do.
Bevel Metre Cog-wheels.

For full particulars, purchasers are requested to apply to Mr. Andrew Laing, Machinist, Tardeo, where tracings of all the Machinery may be seen.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to Messrs. T. M. Tennant & Co.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JACOB COMPANY.—Civil, Military, and Outfitting Establishment, Bombay, have alwys hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West England Cloths.

Black Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best Englshi Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Fancy Soaps and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Water-can, Foot-tub and Hip-baths.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that al orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HUNT & Co.,
OF POONA AND SECUNDERABAD,
Mess and General Commission Agents,

BEG to inform their friends and the Public that they have opened an establishment at 17, Church Gate Street, Fort, and trust that by keeping up a constant supply of the best of every description of Goods, and selling at the lowest possible price to merit an extension of the very liberal support they have received at their House at POONA and SECUNDERABAD.

JEWELLRY.

HUNT & Co.'s STOCK OF JEWELLRY comprises selections from the celebrated Houses of "Emanuel," Jeweller to Her Majesty and the Royal Family, London, and Ryder and other first class Firms, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches, Albert and Guard Chains, Rings, Bracelets, Necklets, Ear-rings, Brooches, Pins, Sleeve Links, Lockets, Studs, Buttons, Crosses, Solitaires, Clasps, Charms, and a splendid selection of Garnet Jewellry, HUNT & Co. invite the attention of the CRAFT to their large assortment of MASONIC JEWELS and CLOTHING

ARTICLES OF VIRTU.

HUNT & Co. INVITE special attention to the rare articles of virtu which they have purchased from the MANUFACTURER ELKINGTON & Co., and which were exhibited by that FIRM at the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1862. GILT and OXIDE TANKARD subject "LION and TIGER HUNTING," POMPEII WINE JUGS, POMPEII CUPS, GILT and OXIDE JUGS subject "GALATIA," GILT and OXIDE ROSE WATER DISH subject the "COMBAT OF THE AMAZONS," by "Vichte," Grecian Inkstands, Casket, from the FOURTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, ORIGINAL CARD CASES and PAPER KNIVES.

JET. JET. JET.

Ornaments of every description in the best WHITLEY JET. *Bracelets, Brooches, Necklets, Eardrops, Solitaires, Sleeve Links, Studs, Buttons, &c., &c.*

FANCY GOODS.

HUNT & Co., find it useless to attempt a description of the large and varied stock of FANCY GOODS of every description on hand, they therefore solicit an inspection.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

An extensive assortment of the best London-made, BOOTS, SHOES, and SLIPPERS in the newest style for LADIES, GENTLEMEN and CHILDREN.

HUNT & Co. have just received the newly invented SEMI-GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE by "Collard & Collard." This instrument is so constructed that although it possess the full power of the Grand, the dimensions are only those of the ordinary square. Also a splendid COTTAGE PIANOFORTE by the same makers.

TO SMOKERS.

HUNT & Co. beg to call the attention of SMOKERS to their large and unrivalled selection of MERSCHAUM IMITATION, and BRIAR ROOT PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS; also YORK RIVER, SHAG, BIRDS EYE, CUT CAVENDISH, LATAKIA, SMOKING MIXTURE also the finest MANILLA CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

OILMANS' STORES.

Every article comprised in the general term OILMANS STORES can be obtained at HUNT & Co's. HAMS. BACON, and CHEESE received by each Overland Mail. LARGE STOCKS OF GOODS ex *Monarchy, Gertrude, Morayshire, Daphne, Defiance, Tartar, Carribbean, Duleep Sing, Sir Jamsetjee Family,* and other ships shortly expected.

Bombay, 13th April 1864.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An Arab horse bright-bay colour, between 6 and 7 years old, and stands 13-3½—can be ridden by a lady. Price Rs. 300. Also a Piano second hand. Apply to

DWYER & Co., Forbes Street.

FOR SALE.—A pair of very handsome Iron Grey Arab Horses 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old; and also one Iron Grey Arab, 14-1 hands high, and 3 years old.

Best Electro-plated Shigram, Brougham, and Phaeton Lamps, fixed with Birds. Apply to BAZONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 10, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

N. B.—Two hours Notice should be given for Horses.

MESSRS. BLACKWELL & Co. have on sale at their Godowns in Dean Lane:—

Corrugated Iron.
Lead Piping.
Roofing Felt.
Cable Chain and Shackles.
Bryant and May's Patent Matches.

SEEDS. VILMORIN-ANDRIEUX AND CO. Seedsmen, 30, quai de la Megisserie, Paris, France, will forward post-free, on direct application to the above address, their Catalogues of Agricultural Vegetable, Flower, and Tree Seeds, Flower bulbs, etc., etc.

Seedsmen will be supplied with the wholesale price-lists on enclosing their card.

French seeds owing to the very favorable climate they are grown in, are highly appreciated in England, North and South America and in all the colonies where they are known.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Bird's Eye	in ¼ lb. Tin	and Packet.
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Taddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

LAMPS.—The undersigned have on hand a large supply of the following:—

Tucker's Solar Lamps.
,, Reading do.
,, Tent do.
,, Argand do.
Tucker's Wall Lamps.
,, Bull's Eye Lanterns.
,, Hand do.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay, the Fort, Byculla, and Poona.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1864.

OFFICE EDITIONS, No. 1.
QUARTOS Nos. 2, 3, 4, 2 H.
OCTAVOS ,, 8, 9, 10, 11, 11 B., 11 D.
F. CAP 8 Vo. ,, 12, 13, 12 and 13 enlarged.

CHEAP EDITIONS.

Folio Nos. 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, Paper Interleaved with Blotting Paper.

Loose Perpetual proceeding covers with Spring, Locks and Duplicate Keys and of Morrocco; Russia and Bazil Leather.

(Price 12 annas to the shilling.)

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Necklaces, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)

Medical, Hall Byculla and Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED), OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favourably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodius premises at Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE n charge of this branch.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe,
Souchong,
Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe,
Do. do. do. and Hyson,
Do. Orange Pekoe,
Do. Green Teas.
} In 7 lbs. boxes, and 1 lb. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

BILLIARDS. — Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.

Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2½.

Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2¼, 2 1-16th, and 2½.)

Bagatelle Balls.

French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

The Medical Hall, Byculla, Fort and Poona.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In cut at, 1¼ per lb. { York and Westphalia Hams. Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar. | Neat's Tongues. Bath Chops and Pigs Check. } At 1¼ per lbs.

CHEESE.

Chedder, Stilton, Pine, Somerset, Gueyre | Parmesau, Guncise, Richmond, Berkley

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT.—

Croquet
Armstrong Gun
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes
Circassian Pussle
Parlour or Lawn Bowls
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Frogs and Toads
Boxes of Puzzles
Troco or Lawn Billiards
Bowling Green Bowls
The Boat Puzzle
The Tournament
The "In statu quo Chess-board"
The Portable B. C. D. Board
Staunton Chess Men
Cannonade or Castle Bagatelle
German Billiards
Historical Loto
Numerical Puzzle
The Game of Squails
,, ,, Non Plus
,, Decimal Puzzle
The Rotatory Gammon
,, Aunt Sally
,, Ringolette
,, Russian Bear Hunt
,, English Loto
,, Targetta
,, Red, White, and Blue
,, Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
,, Game of War
,, Puff and Dart
,, Schimmel or Beil and Hammer.
,, Gwalior
,, Hard Lines
,, Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
,, Oxford University Boat Race.
Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights.

Received by TREACHER & Co., Limited,) Bombay (Fort and Byculla,) and Poona.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.—MRS. LAKE, No. 71, Byculla Road, has just received Overland Steamer *Malta* the following, viz:

Bonnets, in Crinoline and Straw, Black, White, and Colored.
Hats, for Ladies in Leghorn and Straw, Black and White.
Hats, for Children, in Crinoline and Straw, White, Black, and Colored.
Caps, for Boys, in Straw with Leather Peaks.
White, Black and Colored "Fancy Leathers."
Fancy Shell and Straw Ornaments for Hats.
Fancy Shaded Silks for Dresses.
Ladies French Corsets, and Riding Belts.
Skeleton Petticoats of superior make.
Tortoise shell Combs, in *newest style.*
Kid Gloves, Black, White and Colored.

ALSO ON HAND.

A large assortment of Fashionable Millinery. Wedding and Mourning orders carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations unaccompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay will not be attended to.

Bombay, 4th April 1864.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEAD-ACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught,* in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

FOR SALE AT TUDOR Co.'s ICE HOUSE.

93 dozen 1 lb. Tins Fresh Oysters.
33 ,, 1 ,, ,, } Spiced. ,,
10 ,, 2 ,, ,, }
46 ,, 1 ,, ,, Lobsters.
352 ,, 1 ,, ,, } Salmon.
191 ,, 2 ,, ,, }
10 Ice King Refrigerators.
200 Cases Naptha.
287 ,, Rock Oil.

Also, for sale, on arrival of Ship *Sydenham,* from Boston, now daily expected.

400 Cases Boston Maufy's best Chewing Tobacco.
500 Cases Rock Oil.
300 Cases Naptha.
260 Boxes } Soap.
77 Cases }
100 Cases American Clocks.
125 M. feet Deals 1, 2, and 3 inch.
190 Kegs } Butter.
147 Kitts }
6 Cases Painkiller, 120 Ice Pitchers, and 117 Barrels Apples.

BENJ. F. FIELD, Junior, Agent.

Bombay, 7th May 1864.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AT MATHERAN BY J. C. PINTO.—This new and beautiful Hotel will be opened for the public on the 15th instant.

Gentlemen and Ladies will meet there with the best accommodation this season.

Bombay, 9th May 1864.

"GERTRUDE" FROM LONDON.—Consignees of Cargo will please take notice, that all Goods for which boats are not alongside when they come to hand, will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain SPEDDING will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's side.

GREY & Co.,
Bombay, 7th May 1864. Agents for Capt. SPEDDING.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors of the above Company, held on the 3rd instant, and in the terms of Act XIX. of 1857, the Shares of such Shareholders, as shall not on the 20th instant, have paid the Second Call of Rs. 500 per share, with Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, from the 30th ultimo (when such Calls were due), will be forfeited and sold on behalf of the Company.

LECKIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th May 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery.

PASSMORE & Co.
3, Meadow Street.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Préverand DéSonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India, for the sale of the above celebrated Brandy. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lepanto* and is ready for delivery.

PASSMORE & Co.
3, Medow Street.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—Until further notice. Interest at, the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be allowed on all sums above Rs. 500 deposited with the Bank for 2 months certain, and at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum if deposited for 3 months certain.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 9th May 1864.

MISSING.—A number of TEAK LOGS, which have broken loose and been carried away by the tide from Boree Bunder.

Any person delivering any of them or giving such information as will lead to their recovery, to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway's Company Storekeeper at Boree Bunder, will be amply rewarded for his trouble.

Each log is branded with the Company's brand, the size and distinguishing numbers and letter being marked with red paint.

B. B. and C. I. Railway Storekeeper's and Shipping Agent's Office, Boree Bunder, 7th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Co-partnership carried on for some time past at Bombay by CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE and PALLONJEE FRAMJEE as Dubashes, under the firm of CURSETJEE, PALLONJEE AND COMPANY, was on the 11th day of February last dissolved, by mutual consent. PALLONJEE FRAMJEE is empowered to discharge and settle all debts due to and by the said Co-partnership concern.—Dated this 17th day of March 1864.

PALLONJEE FRAMJEE,
CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE.

RUPEES 200 REWARD.—LOST.—Before 6 o'clock A. M. on Friday, the 6th instant, a TIN DESPATCH BOX, without address, containing Books and Papers, the property of MR. ARTHUR A. WEST. It was either removed or stolen from the Waiting-room of Kussara Station, G. I. P. Railway.

If taken by mistake it is requested that it may be returned addressed to this office.

The above Reward will be paid by MR. WEST to any one giving such information at any of the Stations or Officer of the G. I. P. Railway, as will lead to the recovery of the Documents.

ARTHUR A. WEST.
Resident Engineer's Office, Byculla, 9th May 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that JASSUN BIN KHUDUR, hath contracted with MAHOMED BIN ABDULLA BIN FARRAH, of Bombay Arab, Merchant, to sell to him all those Foras Freehold Pieces or parcels of land, or Batty Fields, situate at Mahim, without the Fort, and bounded on the East by a water passage, on the West by the Oart of the said Mahomed Bin Abdulla Bin Farrah, on the North by the Batty ground of Domingo Antonio Manuel Dumel, and on the South by the Batty ground of Doming Bastion and which Batty fields, are assessed by the Collector of Bombay, under No. 190. Any and all persons, having any claim by way of Mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, on the said pieces of land or Batty fields, or any of them, are required to make the same known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim there may be.

KELLY & HORE,
Purchaser's Solicitors.
Bombay Green, 9th day of May 1864.

THE SECRETARY AND TREASURER BANK OF BOMBAY.

SIR,—Under Clause XL. of Act X. of 1863, we beg to request that you will call a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors on THURSDAY the 9th June 1864, to take into consideration the advisability of rescinding the Resolution passed at the Special General Meeting of Proprietors held on the 7th March last, and to subsitute therefor one authorising the issue of one new Share for each old Share in place of one for every two as formerly resolved.—We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants,

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY.
NUSSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE.
LIMJEE MANOCKJEE.
D. BYRAMJEE.
THOMAS CRAWFORD.
ARDASEIR BOMANJEE.
PREMCHUND ROYCHUND.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE.
CURSONDASS MUDDUNJEE.
KHIMJEE VUNDRAVUN.
RUGNATHJEE NUTHOO.
OOTHOWJEE MOWJEE.
THOMAS JONES.
DAVID LAUCHLAN.
SORABJEE COWASJEE POWALLA.
CURSETJEE PALONJEE POWALLA.

I accordance with the above Requisition, I hereby give notice that a Special General Meeting of the Proprietors will be held at the Bank Office on THURSDAY the 9th day of June next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the above Proposition.

JAMES BLAIR, Secretary and Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay, 7th May 1864.

HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—I hereby give notice that a Special Sessions of the Peace will be held in the Room of the Chamber of Commerce for MONDAY the 16th day of May instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely for the disposal of the business mentioned in the accompanying statement.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk of the Peace.
Bombay, Town Hall, 9th May 1864.

Statement of business to be disposed of at a Special Sessions of the Peace to be held on MONDAY next the 16th day of May 1864.

A letter from the Clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 836, dated 22nd March 1864 submitting for the approval of the Worshipful Bench an arrangement resolved upon by the Municipal Commissioners in respect to the appointment of Mr. King chief Resident Engineer of Water Works as Assessor of water rates in addition, under the Designation of Superintendent of water rates.

To elect two Municipal Commissioners for the Town of Bombay to supply until the next triennial election, the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of the late Major Curtis and J. F. Hutchinson, Esquire.

To elect members to serve on the Water Works Committee.

A notice by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee of his intention to offer to the Worshipful Bench an explanation on the subject of the House assessment.

A letter from the clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 1124 dated 23rd April 1864 submitting to the Worshipful Bench a statement of the receipts and Disbursements on account of the Municipal Fund for the quarter ending 31st December 1863.

A letter from the clerk to the Municipal Commissioners No. 1161 dated 27th April 1864 submitting for the approval of the Worshipful Bench a proposed increase to the pay of the different Departments of the Municipal Establishment.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT,
Chairman of the Bench of Justices.
Bombay, 9th May 1864.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Benares*, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th May 1864, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.

Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CALENDAR—MAY, 1864.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter, Friday 13th......11h. 12m. P. M.
Full Moon, Saturday 21st...... 6h. 14m. P. M.
Last Quarter, Saturday 28th...... 2h. 12m. P. M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	Even	Evening Gun-fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Tues.	10	Daybreak at 4h.8m.	5 29	6 24	1 28	1 47	7th May 1864. Time—8h. 39m. 51s.7.
Wed.	11	Twilight ends 7. 44.	5 28	6 24	2 7	2 29	
Thur.	12	Mars rises at 2h.3m.	5 28	6 25	2 52	3 16	
Fri.	13	Old May Day.	5 27	6 25	3 43	4 12	
Sat.	14	Mars sets 1.50 P.M.	5 27	6 25	4 46	5 21	
Sun.	15	Penticost. — Whit Sunday.	5 27	6 26	5 55	6 26	
Mon.	16	Jupiter rises at 6h. 17m. A.M.	5 26	6 26	6 59	7 31	

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 2ND MAY TO THE 8TH MAY 1864.

Date.	Standard Barometer corrected. 10 A.M.	4 P.M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A.M.	1 P.M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1.) Maximum.	Rain in Inches.
May 2	29.900	29.789	78.7	88.0	75.2	76.0	+ 2	None
„ 3	29.888	29.797	78.8	88.2	74.2	77.2	+ 2	„
„ 4	29.948	29.848	79.1	89.1	74.0	77.1	None	„
„ 5	29.925	29.780	78.9	87.6	74.0	77.0	+ 12	„
„ 6	29.880	29.775	79.2	87.8	75.0	77.0	None	„
„ 7	29.864	29.745	78.4	87.8	74.0	77.0	„	„
„ 8	Sunday.							

May 2.—Partially clouded with cirri and cirro cumuli.
„ 3.—Do. do. do.
„ 4.—Do. do. do.
„ 5.—Do. do. do.
„ 6.—Densely clouded with cirri; cirro cumuli and light nimbi.
„ 7.—Clouded with cirro cumuli and nimbi; lightning after 8 P.M.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"PRO BONO PUBLICO" writes us a long letter, to which he adds as a postcript, "I have sent a copy (*sic*) to the Editor of the *Times*." We therefore leave the *Times* to publish the copy, as the letter is better suited for its columns than for ours.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	May 3	KURRACHEE	May 3
AGRA	April 30	LAHORE	April 30
ALLAHABAD	April 30	LONDON	April 4
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 26	MAURITIUS	April 6
ALEXANDRIA	May 3	MADRAS	May 3
BANGALORE	April 29	MALTA	April 9
CALCUTTA	April 29	MEERUT	May 3
CAPE	Mar. 3	OUDH	April 30
CEYLON	Mar. 30	PUNJAUB	Mar. 27
COCHIN	April 23	PENANG	April 25
DELHI	April 30	RANGOON	Mar. 8
FRANCE	April 5	SUEZ	Apr. 14
HONGKONG	April 15	SINGAPORE	April 23

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1864.

THE bitterness of feeling which now animates the religious press of Bombay seems even to have steeped in gall the pen of the usually mild and decorous editor of the *Bombay Guardian*. In the last number of that estimable journal we find some uncharitable comments on what is represented as the depravity of heart of a writer who, having received on Saturday morning a telegram announcing that the Rev. Mr. Lowenthal had been murdered in the Punjab, immediately shouted out, "Hurrah! here's another Missionary murdered," and sat down in a cheerful frame of mind to write a "jubilant" article declaring that "the late threats of "the Educationists are being fulfilled, the Natives "are answering their appeals, beginning to under"stands the application for grants-in-aid, and are "now not to be restrained from murdering the "Missionaries." It is strange that the best of men cannot be withheld from indulging in the evil habit of recklessly attributing the worst possible motives to their adversaries. The reverend Editor of the *Times of India*, for instance, who claims for himself that his own motives shall not be impugned and that his scandalous attacks on the character of Mr. Howard shall be supposed to have been inspired only by zeal for the public service, solemnly reiterates, morning after morning, the statement—which he must either know to be false, or, which is almost as unjust and dishonourable a thing to do, makes without knowing whether it is true or false,—that this journal is one of Mr. Howard's "organs," and that what we write on the subject of the copyright of the school-books must not be taken as free and fair criticism on published documents, but as the interested pleading of an unscrupulous partisan. That is to say, whenever the reverend gentleman chooses to take one side in a controvery, his honesty and pure intent are to be taken as above suspicion; but any "profane" Editor who takes the other side is to be at once set down as a "hired bravo." This is the justice of the pulpit; but the reverend gentleman will find that the public look for more even-handed dealing in the press, and that he will not be permitted (except on Sundays) to have every-thing his own way. In like manner, the reverend Editor of the *Bombay Guardian*, fogetting for a moment that he cannot use in the press the privilege of clergymen and women to speak without being answered, assures his readers that any man must have a desperately wicked and corrupt heart who seriously believes that the murder of Mr. Lowenthal was prompted by fanaticism, and who thinks it his duty to point the moral of this assassination by urging the missionaries to refrain from further irritating the natives of this country by continuing their efforts to make the Government of India a "proselytizing agency under the control of Exeter Hall."

But, to turn from personal matters, which indeed we notice rather in sorrow than in anger, feeling, as that model journalist and most scrupulous of men, Mr. Robert Knight, would say, that calumny and misrepresentation are the lot of the just man here below, we would ask whether it is not the fact that the people of this country are now showing signs of hostility to the Missionaries such as were never manifested till it was known that a movement had been commenced for connecting the preachers of the Gospel with the State. Whenever a European is murdered in this country, there are always a hundred interested officials ready to declare that the assassin was actuated by personal and not by political feelings,—the object of such apologists being, of course, to free their own district from the suspicion of being tainted by disaffection. So, when Mr. Janvier was assassinated, we were assured that the murderer had only been anxious to avenge his own wrongs on Europeans in general and that he did not know his victim was a Missionary; and now, in like manner, we are told that the murderer of Mr. Lowenthal shot him by mistake. We may be considered sceptical, but we do not believe in such mistakes. We are firmly persuaded that Mr. Janvier and Mr. Lowenthal have been murdered simply because they were Missionaries and were therefore supposed to be connected with the insane agitation for the monopoly by Christian Schools of the whole Educational grant from the produce of the taxes paid by the people of India. If anything were needed to prove what is the real feeling of the natives towards the Missionaries, we have it in the statement of the Lahore correspondent of the *Times of India*, that, simultaneously with the murders which have already been recorded, a third Missionary, the Rev. Mr. Clarke, has been regularly starved out of Cashmere because the Maharajah and his subjects were unwilling to receive such a guest. We would respectfully remind the earnest proselytizers of Bombay who work themselves into a white heat of devotion by means of enthusiastic tea fights and overpowering deputations to Sir Bartle Frere, that the resolution which they blandly recommend to the favourable consideration of His Excellency is costing their less fortunate brethren in the wilder provinces of the empire home, and fortune, and life itself. When the fever of proselytism was at its height in China, it is related that the Missionaries who had lived several years in the interior wrote to their friends at the seaport towns entreating them to be somewhat more moderate in their zeal for the spread of the true religion. "You," they said, "live at ease among your friends, in "Shanghai and Canton; we have lived fami"liarly among this heathen people for some "time past and have always been treated by "them with great kindness and allowed to "preach our doctrines with perfect freedom. "If your exasperate them, you will remain "perfectly safe, but we shall probably be "disembowelled." We do not pretend to affirm that the fanatics who murdered the two Missionaries in the Punjaub knew exactly the meaning of the springs of English policy or of the projects for the conversion of the whole people of India which have sprung into existence since Sir John Lawrence was appointed Viceroy. But we do assert that the acts of the wild tribes of our irregular provinces often indicate very clearly the state of public opinion in India, and that the murder of two inoffensive Missionaries in the Punjaub is a sign of the general irritation and discontent caused by the new pretensions of the party which believes that it is England's duty in India to carry the sword in one hand and the Bible in the other. The feeling is vague at present, because the designs of the Missionary party have not yet been everywhere openly declared. But in Bombay, where ground has been broken, and where the *Times of India* has indiscreetly proclaimed what is the end that the Missionaries wish to reach, there is something like dismay among the natives. The memorial to the Home Government which has been prepared will probably be signed by all the influential Hindoos in the Presidency; and in this way the controversy between those who believe that England was permitted by Providence to conquer this country in order that she might force the natives to turn Christians, and those who think that her real mission is to teach the people of India the value of impartial justice, honesty, and enterprize, will be brought to final issue.

GUZERAT.

II.

IN the reign of Aurungzebe a new set of actors appeared on the scene, destined to exercise considerable influence on the fortunes of not only Guzerat, but all India. Sivaji by sheer force of genius welded into a body what before had been disorganized unity with no common ties but those of religion and language. The Mahrattas became a nation—so powerful that to it is chiefly owing the fall of the great Mogul empire, and with such vitality that, instead of becoming disorganized and weakened by the death of its founder and the incapacity of his successors, it actually grew stronger as there arose in consequence the system of great partizan chiefs, one far more suited to the genius of the people than the undivided sway of one man.

In the beginning of the eighteenth century the attention of the Mussulman Viceroys in Guzerat was drawn to the proceedings of a Mahratta free-booter named Khunde Rao Dhabary, who had elaborated a regular system of plunder in the province. He had first taken up a position in the fastnesses of the Raj-peepla country, whence he used to issue forth to make raids and plunder caravans; but afterwards becoming bolder by successs he established a chain of posts on the main road from Hindostan and levied *chouth* on all that passed by. The Moguls in vain endeavoured to crush him. He at first eluded their forces but was ere long able to cope with them and inflict severe defeats; in consequence of these successes he was rewarded by the Raja of Sattara with the title of Sennaputtee and was entrusted with the duty of collecting the state tribute in Guzerat. In 1720 he was sent to the Imperial camp to oppose Nizam-ool-Moolk and took part in the battle of Balapoor. It is on this occasion that we first hear of the Guicowar family. Dummajee Guicowar distinguished himself much in the action and received in consequence from Sattara the appointment of Lieutenant to the Sennaputtee with the title of Sumsheer Bahadoor.

After Dummajee's death, his nephew Peelajee displayed great activity and became a leading actor. We find him in 1725 assisting Hamid Khan, who held the province for his nephew Nizam-ool-Moolk, and dividing the chouth with Kuntajee Cuddum Baurday, one of the Rajah's officers. The Sennaputtee and his Lieutenant soon became all-powerful in Guzerat, and their position gave great uneasiness to the Peishwa Bajee Row, who saw that they were in a fair way of becoming independent. It was ever the policy of the Mahrattas to get as far as possible sanction for their violent proceedings from the constituted authorities, and accordingly the Peishwa exacted from Surbulund Khan the Mogul Viceroy, in A. D. 1729, a grant of the Surdeshmookhee and chouth of Guzerat, and humiliated the Sennaputtee by giving him authority to collect a portion of these dues on the part of Government.

These proceedings gave great offence to the Mahratta Chiefs in Guzerat, who saw the lion's share of the prey they had acquired thus snatched away from them, and themselves reduced to an inferior position. They accordingly set on foot intrigues against the Peishwa, in which Trimbuck Row Dhabary, as the person most aggrieved, took the most prominent part. He soon assembled a considerable force and resolved on invading the Deccan. Bajee Rao at once perceived the imminence of the danger and determined to anticipate instead of waiting for the attack. He accordingly marched into Guzerat, and at the battle of Dubhoee (A. D. 1731) utterly defeated the Dhabary, who was killed in the action. The Peishwa used his victory with great moderation. Trimbuck Rao's son was allowed to succeed his father as Sennaputtee, but being a minor was placed under guardianship. Peelajee Guicowar was appointed Mooktalig or general agent and received the additional title of Sena Khas Kheyl.* From this time the Dhabary family disappears from the history of Guzerat, and the Guicowar family takes the lead.

Shortly after these events Peelajee was assassinated by orders of Abhye Sing the new imperial viceroy. This treacherous act far from having the desired effect of striking dread into the Mahrattas only served to lash them into fury and to stimulate them to still greater activity. Baroda was immediately taken from the Mussulmans, and became the capital of the Guicowar dynasty, which may be considered as established from this date, A. D. 1732. Dummajee the ablest of the family set to work to consolidate his power and succeeded in fixing it on a firm basis. He made common cause with Momin Khan the new viceroy of Guzerat, who was refused entrance into Ahmedabad by the deputy of his predecessor Abhye Sing. Ahmedabad was captured by the combined Mahratta and Mussalman force, and Peelajee was rewarded for the assistance he rendered with a share of the city; after this he carried out on a regular plan the system of Moolukgerree progresses in Kattiawar and other parts of Guzerat. In this way he soon became one of the most powerful of the Mahratta Chieftains, and as such regarded the usurpation of supreme authority by the Peishwa with feelings of jealous indignation. A favourable opportunity, as he imagined, pressented itself for ruining Balajee Rao, who had succeeded Bajee Rao. Tara Bye, widow of Shao Raja of Sattara, had obtained possession of the person of the young Raja and appealed for aid in supporting his authority against the usurping Peishwa. Dummajee answered the appeal by marching into the Deccan at the head of an army, but his wily opponent by a series of characteristic stratagems succeeded in making him prisoner and dispersing his forces. Balajee Rao was not the man to neglect an opportunity. Dummajee was obliged to promise to pay the arrears of tribute which had accumulated and to consent to divide his newly-acquired territory with his captor. He then entered into a treaty with the Peishwa by which they agreed to over-run and divide the whole of the upper part of Western India. After this Dummajee was released, and in conjunction with the Peishwa's brother Ruggonath Rao, more generally known as Ragoba, proceeded to Guzerat. The confederates soon took and partitioned Ahmedabad, and the Raja of Edur was obliged to cede a large amount of his territory. Ragoba then turned his attention to Hindustan, and the Guicowar occupied himself in making territorial acquisitions in Kattiawar and Northern Guzerat, and in reducing various chiefs (the Raja of Edur among them) to the condition of tributaries.

The period immediately succeeding Dummajee Guicowar's death is an important one, as the English play a leading part therein. They commenced by taking Broach (A. D, 1772) in consequence of a dispute with the Nawab; afterwards, having determined to support Ragoba in the claims he was then making to the office of Peishwa, they sent a force into Guzerat to his assistance. Futteh Sing Guicowar, who was acting as Regent of the Baroda State in consequence of his brother Syajee Rao's imbecility, was at first opposed to the confederates; but, after a considerable time had been spent in marching and counter-marching and a little fighting had taken place, he concluded a treaty of alliance with Ragoba, by the terms of which the English were to receive the Guicowar's share of the revenue of Broach and some villages, a reward for the part they took as negotiators and guarantors. This treaty, however, as well as one that had been made previously by the Bombay Government with Ragoba, by which in addition to Salsette the British were to receive a grant of the Guicowar's revenue of Broach and the Peishwa's share of certain revenues in Guzerat, was annulled by the treaty of Poorundhur, by which, however, the English obtained an assignment of the Peishwa's claims on Broach.

At the disgraceful convention of Wurgaum in 1779 Broach was ceded to Sindia, and though the convention was repudiated by the confirming authorities the cession was allowed to stand good in the hope of detaching Sindia from the Poona Government.

In 1780 war was declared between the Mahrattas and the English, and General Goddard, marched into Guzerat to attack the Mahratta possessions in that province. In order to gain the adhesion of Futtih Sing a treaty was made with him practically emancipating the Guicowar dynasty from the paramount authority of the Peishwa. This had the desired effect though the treaty was never confirmed.

General Goddard, thus secured from the fear of hostile interference on the part of the Guicowar, prosecuted the war with vigour. He took the city of Ahmedabad and then turned his arms against Sindia, who had joined the Mahratta Confederacy and was now awaiting his approach in the territories he had managed to appropriate to himself in Guzerat. These comprised the States of Loonawarra and Soonth, and the Punch Mahals in the district now known as the Rewa Kanta.* Sindia soon found out his inability to cope with General Goddard and evacuated his position. The war was finally brought to a close by the treaty of Salpee, A. D. 1781, by which Futtih Sing reverted to his former relations with the Peishwa, the English restored the country about Broach promised to them by the Peishwa, and resigned the territory made over to them by Futtih Sing, while on the other hand the Mahrattas gave up all their claims on the city of Broach and the grants made by Ragoba to the English were restored. It will be thus seen that the British in the whole were gainers by the trransaction, the treaty leaving them certain territory where previously they had not possessed an acre of land.

After the death of Futtih Sing, considerable dissensions arose in the Guicowar's family, but little of general interest occurred, excepting the grant made to Govind Rao, the new Guicowar, of the farm of Ahmedabad in consideration of a payment of five lacs per aunum. In the year before Govind Rao's death, the Governor of Bombay, Mr. Duncan, pplied for a cession of the Guicowar's chouth leviable on the city of Surat. This was agreed to, but the cession was delayed on account of the objections of the Peishwa, the de jure Suzerain of the Guicowar, and the offence taken by Govind Rao in consequence of the refusal of the English to assist him in a quarrel in which he has involved.

(To be continued)

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* The titles Sumsheer Bahadoor and Sena Khaskeyl form part of the official designation of the Guicowar at the present day.

* *i. e.* the country on the banks of or drained by the river Reva or Nurbudda, as Mahee Kanta signifies the country that stands in the same relation to the River Mahee.

WE are authorised to state that a company will shortly be introduced under the name of the "Financial Association of India and China" with a capital of Rupees one Crore, in Ten thousand shares of Rupees one thousand each. The following gentlemen are promoters, viz. Andrew Grant, Esq., A. F. Wallace, Esq., E. D. Sassoon, Esq., John L. Scott, Esq., S. L. Acland, Esq., Karsandass Madhavadass, Esq.

The prospectus will appear in a dav or two, and after the 12th inst. R. F. Young, Esq., broker of the Association, will receive applications for shares.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

PONDICHERRY, 8TH MAY.
Steamer *Alphie* sailed for Galle.

CALICUT· MALABAR, 8TH MAY.
Steamer *Euphrates* sailed for Tellicherry.

CARWAR, 8TH MAY.
Steamer *India* from Calcutta anchored.

VIZAGAPATAM, 9TH MAY.
Steamer *Orissa* sailed for Coconada.

MANGALORE, 9TH MAY.
Steamer *India* sailed for Bombay.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

BELGAUM, 7TH MAY.

THIS pleasant station was startled out of all propricty a few mornings ago by the report that a party of the *Alabama's* crew were at the traveller's bungalow beating up for volunteers; next morning it was found that five artillerymen had absquatulated; they were, however, overtaken on the Goa road whence they were proceeding for the purpose of joining Captain Semmes who was quietly lying off Goa to pick up whatever game his crimps managed to bag ashore. The fact that a party from the *Alabama* succeeded in reaching a station a hundred miles inland, without let or hindrance, and carried off a whole subdivision of Her Brittanic Majesty's Artillery, is a lesson from which the vigilant! (save the mark) Governmentals might take a lesson.

The question to be considered is not only how the party managed to land and find its way up-country unobserved; but how comes it that half a dozen of men allow a bird in hand to escape to follow another in the bush. Is the service becoming unpopular,—a trifling matter to the thoughtless;—but of imminent significance notwithstanding at the present juncture, when the time expires for the Crimean levies?

We may wake some fine morning to find that the British army exists no longer, a mere matter of history. Its ten years are served out and the sword is turned into a ploughshare!!! Happy day for Bright and Co.

We have constant displays of electric phenomena every evening, the usual heralds of the S.W. monsoon, which I should not be surprised to see early this year.

CALCUTTA, 1st MAY.

ANOTHER unobtrusive week: if I except the performances of a yoųg ensign connected with one of the leading families here who has been violating the laws of *mucm* and *tuum* up-country, and like all offenders rushed after the grand coup to bury himself on the mazes of the metropolis, there isn't any thing to chronicle since my last. The ensign has been a good servant to the press—not merely because a fortunate doubt arose as to his identity, but more by reason of a grand opportunity afforded by his treatment at the police office for an outburst of virtuous indignation. It appears that Ensign Macpherson (as he was pleased to style himself for the nonce) who had I understand been doing duty with the Forty-Second at Allahabad, had managed at that same station to do a good many of the tradespeople beside. On his arrival at Calcutta he put up at Spence's and took his passage home by the *Indiana* now lying in the river, when alas for all the proposals of short-sighted man! there came a hard hearted serjeant of police who informed him he was "wanted," and without one word of expalnation walked him off. His real name transpired in the Hotel. It was for four and twenty hours the gossip of the place. The next day he was placed, but in the privatest of manners, before the Magistrate, and to the fearful scandal of our virtuous community was allowed to make terms with the two credulous tradesmen who had robbed him of his liberty. Immediately a grand howl on behalf of outraged justice, and immediately a disclaimer of the case by one Magistrate which the public valued chiefly because it enabled them to direct their anger with something like certainly at the other. The offender was our Chief Commissioner of Police, Mr. Wauchope, who was incontinently discovered—he has had a wonderful reign of popularity on the strength of certain newspaper activity of his the recent conflagrations—to have been obstructing justice shamefully by appropriating the best part of the Police Office to the purposes of a private residence, and who for the moment is in disgrace. The Calcutta world is not terrible in its fury. Mr. Wauchope, whose office is to be abolished, I believe, on the first decent pretext, will certainly not succumb to the present outcry.

Among the silent but rapid changes effected by the diversion of the course of trade. I may note the daily increasing traffic with the North Eastern districts, the change in which during the last six years is described by all who are acquainted with the matter as something marvellous. I have a letter before me from a gentleman interested in a large tea plantation in Cachar, in which he says that good men, Europeans, to superintend their cultivation will be in great demand in all probability for years to come.

Our Eastern Bengal Railway delays only extending itself eastwards in consequence of the numerous and conflicting interests which press themselves on its notice. In spite of the assurances given to the contrary, I must add a caution, however, as to the climate, which certainly sends down yearly a sad list of victims to jungle fever, few of whom I suspect return to the scene of their industrial labours.

The lawyers have gone off from their old Hall of Justice with a wail, and already, unless I mistake, are on their way back again to it or to the Town Hall. If it be so I know of no parallel to the official stupidity by which the removal has been managed. Some time ago the proposed removal of the Courts, as I informed you, made a considerable stir, and every one believed the Government would, however tardily, abandon the scheme of transporting the whole of the legal machinery, living and dead, to such an edifice as St. Paul's, Chowringhee. Reasons notwithstanding, however, the thing has come to pass, and I have seen with my own eyes the scene of chao that has resulted. The records have been bundled by cartloads from their old resting-places to a small corridor at St. Paul's, and an attorney in turning over a bundle with his foot drew my attention to the facilities for—well I won't say fraud but a transaction, with reference to a warrant of attorney or two with well known names. Confusion is scarcely the word for the tumult amid which the assizes have been presided over by Mr. Justice Macpherson, our new Judge, while so defective is the mere protection against the sun that one of the Grand Jury I am told took brain fever from the exposure. Now that the steed is stolen, I understand the Government intend devoting their best attention to the most approved device that may be submitted to them for closing the stable door.

The San Francisco Minstrels out of pity on our dreary state still continue their positively last nights. To make the performance draw continuously, however, they are obliged to have recourse to personalities which as Bernal Osborne told the House the other night when it was crying Fie! Fie! people after all enjoy uncommonly. The most taking joke is perhaps that which intimates a scandal against officers of the State at the end of a song in which "Dustoor" is the refrain Some novice is made to ask, "Dustoor, what's that?" "Hm—says others S. F. M. with a shrug "quite clear you've not been in the Public Works Department."

Last night came the first of the long looked for rain, and to-night, if I can gather any inference from the aspect of the sky, we shall have an equally welcome instalment of the indigo planters, most urgent want.

BOMBAY.

THE office of the Educational Inspector, Central Division, will be removed from the Presidency this day to Poona.

IN consequence of the transfer of Mr. T. Miles to Dharwar, the Deputy Collectorship of Shikarpore has fallen vacant.

SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON RUTTONJEE HORMUSJEE, of the Hutteesing Hospital at Ahmedabad, will, we understand, shortly be transferred to Surat.

THE Directors of the G. I. P. Railway Company have, it is stated, granted grain compensation to their subordinates similar to that allowed by Government.

IN consequence of the appointment of Mr. Bhasker Damodhur as Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner Southern Division, we hear that Mr. T. E. Kyte will be confirmed as Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Tanna.

THE Mails for Kurrachee, per steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed on Saturday the 14th inst. at 2 P. M.

THE Mails for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf, per steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

THE Mails for Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, and Calcutta, per steamer *India*, will be closed on Monday the 16th inst. at 10 A. M.

STATEMENT OF PRISONERS IN THE BOMBAY COUNTY JAIL.—Under sentence of hard labor, Europeans 6; Natives 87; Transportation, Europeans 4, Natives 1; Penal Servitude, Europeans 3; and Untried, 5 Europeans and 7 Natives. Besides these there are 61 on the Civil side of the jail, making a total of 176.

THE STUDENT AMATEURS' ENTERTAINMENT.—The Student Amateur Club will have the honor of appearing on the boards of the Grant Road Theatre this (Tuesday) evening in Joseph Lunn's sparkling serio-comic Drama entitled *Sharp Practise, or the Leap Year's Deceit;*" to conclude with the much admired Farce of *Ghasseeram Kotwal*. The Drama will be performed in the English language and in English costume; and a band will be in attendance. The whole has been placed under the supervision of a well known histrionist, and the amateurs hope for the patronage of the public, both European and Native.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 7th May, compared with the statement issued on the 30th April.

LIABILITIES.		30th April.		7th May.
Proprietors' Capital...	Rs.	52,25,000	Rs.	52,25,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital ...	„	51,08,000	„	51,19,000
General Treasury Balance...	„	13,14,690	„	20,29,787
Deposits at Head Office......	„	1,76,69,808	„	1,65,73,551
Do. at Branches	„	40,56,429	„	36,69,823
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	„	3,28,183	„	3,23,558
Rest	„	11,96,612	„	12,40,837
Sundries	„	4,07,738	„	2,69,693
	„	3,53,06,460	„	3,45,51,252
ASSETS.				
Loans at Head Office and Branches	Rs.	47,59,703	Rs.	54,66,596
Credit Accounts at Do. Do.	„	16,83,763	„	16,40,162
Bills Discounted at Do. Do	„	1,22,82,736	„	1,25,52,451
Dead Stock	„	6,04,613	„	6,04,763
Stamps	„	11,336	„	11,259
Balances with Agents	„	19,42,182	„	23,10,670
Sundries	„	9,23,651	„	11,94,969
Government Reserve Cash...		....		....
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	„	90,06,348	„	69,58,496
Do. Do. Branches.	„	40,92,128	„	38,11,886
	„	3,53,06,460	„	3,45,51,252

EXHIBITION OF THE PARSEE GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

THE annual exhibition for the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Parsee Girls' Schools took place at the bungalow of Bomanjee Framjee Cama, Esq., Gowalia Tank, on Saturday last at 4 P. M. The little children, numbering about two hundred, were seated on the benches on the first floor of the mansion; most of them were attired in gay costumes: and their faces beamed with joy at the hope of getting rewards for their year's intellectual labour. The Chair was occupied by Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Settna. Mr. Cawasjee Nusserwanjee Kanga, the zealous and indefatigable Superintendent of the Schools, read the report of the past year, which was most gratifying. The senior pupils of the schools were then examined by Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, and Messrs. Nanabhoy Haridass and Dadoba Pandoorung, in reading, grammar, geography, &c., and some of the girls were also made to repeat songs in the Gujrathee language. Their answering was prompt and intelligent, and evinced the great care taken by their respective teachers in imparting to their young minds the elements of general knowledge. The Chairman next presented prizes consisting of scholarships, work boxes, books, &c. The proceedings then concluded with the distribution of nosegays and rose water, after which the meeting dispersed at 6 P. M.

APPLICATION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

ON Saturday last, an application was made to Sir Joseph Arnould, in Chambers, for a rule *nisi*, directed to the Rev. A. Forbes, Principal of the General Assembly's Institution of the Church of Scotland, calling upon him to show censes why a writ of *habeas corpus* should not issue, directing him to produce the body of a certain youth of the Camattee caste, named Vittoo Dhummoo, a pupil of the said Institution The rule was applied for by the father of the lad, on the ground that he had reason to believe that his son would be baptized into the Calvanistic church on the following day. The rule was granted, and it was served upon the Rev. Mr. Forbes whilst at breakfast on Sunday last.

Yesterday, at noon, the Rev. Mr. Forbes appeared in the Judge's Chambers, accompanied by the youth in question. Mr. Connon appeared for the Rev. Mr. Forbes. Messrs. Green and Marriott, instructed by Mr. Veneyekrow Hurrichund, for the applicant.

Mr. Justice Arnould, after hearing the evidence and the arguments of counsel on both sides, decided that the youth Vittoo was of an age to decide for himself as to where and with whom he would reside. His Lordship observed that it was not necessary, as regarded the case, to interrogate the young man, but he would simply ask him with whom he chose to depart, whether with his father or with the Revd. Mr. Forbes. The lad unhesitatingly chose to go with the minister, and upon being asked by his Lordship for his reason for so deciding, he replied that "he had been convinced of the truth of Christianity, and the falshood of heathenism, and had left his family to follow out the precepts written in the Bible." He was then asked whether he could not follow Christianity and still remain an inmate of his father's house. He replied "No, it was impossible; for unless he conformed to their system of idolatry his life would not be safe."

His Lordship ruled that the lad was of an age to choose his own place of residence, and ordered the Interpreter to inform the crowd of Camatees who filled the stairs leading to the Judge's Chambers, that if any annoyance was practised towards the youth who chose to cast in his lot with the missionaries, that they would be severely dealt with.

The father of the lad swore in his affidavit on which the rule was granted that his son was between the ages of fourteen and fifteen years; but this would seem to have been a mistake, as he is really upwards of sixteen.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE STEAM-TUG "STURDY."

THE Victoria Land and Press Company's steam-tug *Sturdy*, Captain Beck, which recently arrived from England under sail, made her first trial trip in Bombay harbour on Saturday last, under the most favourable auspices. The *Sturdy* is a vessel of 100 tons burthen, and 50 horse-power, built at Liverpool in Chandler's yard, and is the first of several vessels of the same kind that have been ordered by the above Company to be employed in tugging the barges bringing earth and stones for reclaiming the foreshore near the Gun-Carriage Manufactory at Lower Colaba. The engines of the *Sturdy* have been fitted by Mr. John A. Cartlidge, late an Engineer of the Anglo-Chinese Fleet, and formerly of the Royal Navy. They are horizontal direct-acting engines, manufactured by Fawcett Prescott, of Liverpool, and although nominally only 50 h. p., they can work up to a power equal to 200 horses. On the trial trip they worked admirably, making 32 revolutions with 12 pounds of steam and a vacuum of 25 pounds;—average knots per hour 8½. Steam was got up at 2 P. M., and when the *Sturdy* arrived off the Apollo Bunder she took on board the Hon'ble Michael H. Scott and a party of ladies and gentlemen. She them steamed up the harbour as far as Butcher's Island, from whence she came down outside the shipping with a strong ebb-tide, and on reaching the outer Light-ship commenced her return voyage, reaching the Apollo Bunder again about 6 o'clock P. M. where she landed her precious freight after a most pleasant passage of four hours—the average rate of steaming having been upwards of eight knots an hour. Mr. Scott's guests were treated to a splendid tiffin, including superlative iced "simkin"; and every one on board enjoyed the trip in the highest degree; the weather being cool and the sea breeze delicious. Two other steam-tugs, each of them larger than the *Sturdy*, are now on their way out from England to Bombay for the same Company. Each and all of them are capable of towing the largest ships that usually frequent this harbour out to sea in the height of the south-west monsoon; and we understand it is intended so to employ them when they can be spared from the work of the Company. This will be a great advantage to the shipping interest, as in heavy weather during the monsoon, out-going vessels are frequently detained for a week or ten days—and even longer—owing to the impossibility of getting out of the harbour in the teeth of a sou'-wester.

SPECIAL MEETING OF HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

A SPECIAL Sessions of the Peace was held on Thursday the 5th instant, and continued by adjournment on the 6th idem, when the Resolutions proposed by the Committee appointed by the Worshipful Bench, to enquire into the organization of the Municipal Commission, and its relation to the Bench of Justices, were laid before the Worshipful Bench for disposal. There was a very full attendance of Justices on both days between sixty and seventy being present.

The Chair having been taken by the Hon. Michael W. Scott, Chairman of the Worshipful Bench of Justices, the notice convening the meeting was read.

THE HON. WALTER R. CASSELS then rose and addressed the meeting on the first resolution as follows:—

MR. CAIRMAN:—In the report upon Municipal administration which the Committee of which I have the honour of being a member, laid before you a short time ago, we attempted to give a slight sketch of the disgraceful state of conservancy in Bombay, drawn from the evidence of the Municipal Commissioners themselves, and from other reliable testimony. Government have since published a very able and comprehensive report upon the sanitary state of the Island by Dr. Leith, and I think that those who have read it with attention must admit, that facts which I believe were considered exaggerated in our report are dwarfed into insignificance by Dr. Leith's description of the disgusting state of many parts of the town. As one reads paragraph after paragraph descriptive of the existing abominations of the place, one cannot feel surprised that cholera and other diseases which delight in a polluted atmosphere should continue as they do to revel in this paradise of filth. I shall not, however, enlarge upon this theme, and I only allude to it for the purpose of showing the dissolute necessity for an immediate reform of our Municipality but, before leaving it, I beg you to allow me to read the concluding paragraph of Dr. Leith's report:—

"Of the many evils that the inspection of Bombay "has disclosed, that which is most prominent and at "the same time most open to immediate remedy is its "filthiness. The maintenance of thorough cleanliness "cannot be looked for without a general and efficient "house drainage; but the Island ought not to lie in its "present disgraceful state of filth, waiting for the "execution of the new drainage scheme, which it must "necessarily take some years to complete. To say what "should at once be done to attain to a far better condi"tion than the present, one has but to repeat the seve"ral requirements of the Conservancy Act of 1858."

I am now deputed by the Committee to lay before you the Resolutions, prepared at your desire, in which we have embo-died our recommendations for a new system of Municipal administration. It may save time if I at once bring forward the whole of these proposals, it being understood that I move each Resolution separately; and, if such be your pleasure the Bench can at once proceed to discuss and accept or reject them *seriatim*. The first five or six containing as they do our sketch of a new constitution for the Municipality, and having more or less relation to each other, may probably be taken together. (Mr. Cassels read the firstseven Resolutions.) This scheme pretty accurately agrees with the plan suggested by Dr. Leith in his report, and he is probably more practically acquainted with the work to be done, and with our requirements, than any one else in the place. He says:—

"As there is so great an accumulation of arrears of "cleansing to be carried out, and as the ways of cleanli"ness have to be taught to a people not zealous in the "cause, I would suggest that there be appointed a person "of judgment and energy, who should give his undivided "attention to this matter, and I trust he should have the "means at his disposal of at once effecting what he sees "to be requisite."

"I would suggest also that he should have a "body of intelligent Inspectors of Nuisances, over "whom he should be required to keep up a close "supervision, to prevent oppression on their part, and "the receiving of bribes. For the better detection of "what is contrary to approved ideas of cleanliness, part "of these Inspectors should be Europeans."

Many of you are aware that, by a local Act considerable changes have recently been made in the Municipal administration in Calcutta. Under this Act the Bench of Justices is converted in to a Corporation, in which is vested in the Municipal Fund, and all public property in the Town. The actual constitution of the Bench, however, is in no way changed, and although it is henceforward to be called a Corporation, it possesses none of the ordinary characteristics of an English Town Council. Its members, the Justices, are not elected, but are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal who further has a pretty general right of veto in regard to all the deliberations and proceedings of the Corporation. In fact, the new Corporation of Calcutta is simply our old acquaintance the Bench of Justices under a new name, and it has nothing whatever analogous to a Town Corporation at home except the name. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is to nominate the Chairman of this singular Corporation, and the Justices may elect a Vice-Chairman, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor. These two officers, the Chairman, and Vice-Chairman of the Bench of Justices, now called the corporation, are to be the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, and are to devote the whole of their time to the work. Thery are to be paid respectively Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 1,200 a month. The Act likewise povides for the appointment by the Justices of a Secretary, Engineer, Surveyor, Health Officer, Collector of Taxes and Assessor. Now, Sir, I admit that this Act contains a great deal that is excellent, and I think that in regard to the details of conservancy, and to the powers to be conferred upon the Municipal Commissioner, it may advantageously be made the basis of the new Act for Bombay. At the same time, it appears to me, that a grave mistake has been made in thus converting the Bench of Justices into a parody upon an English Town Council Such a Corporation is a mere delusion and a snare, and every principal of similar institutions in England, whose name it has assumed, is carefully excluded from it. It will do more than anything else to retard the introduction of a genuine Town Council, through which the community when it is ripe for it—and I do not think it is so yet—may take the entire management of its own affairs. I hold, Sir, that while the Bench of Justices, as the nearest actual representatives of rate-payers, should, for the present have full controul over the Municipal Fund, and over the Municipal Commissioner, we ought, in the interest of the community, jealously to distinguish the nature of our office. I think that it should be clearly understood that the Bench does not pretend to usurp the functions of a Town Council, but merely acts as trustee and guardian, as it were, during the minority of the Town. I maintain that we should not, by assuming a name to which we have no legitimate right gloss over our deficiencies, but on the contrary, by permanently keeping before the public that we, as a Bench of Justices, are only temporarily fulfilling duties which are not permanently our own, that we should palpably exhibit to the town this gap in its social institutions, which it should be stimulated to render itself worthy to fill. The plan which we propose secures for the Bench quite as much real authority as is given by the Calcutta Act, but it avoids its more objectionable features. The Bench would have full controul over the Municipal Commissioner and over the Municipal Fund, and in voting the Budget would exercise general supervision over the minute details of Revenue and Expenditure. I therefore trust that you will not allow yourselves to be tempted from the firm path of reason and good sense by any will o' the wisp corporation, which is a mere sham, and is simply the Bench under a new name, without the slightest addition of powers or privileges. With regard to the fifth Resolution, in which we provide that the task of examining every branch of his Department shall be left to the Commissioner, and that he should be required to report at once upon the changes requisite to secure efficiency, I may mention that we have not reproduced our recommendation that the town should be divided into sections, each under the charge of a Deputy Commissioner, because this is a detail which will be reported upon by the Commissioner, and we confine ourselves to the suggestion that he should take this and our other recommendations into consideration and report upon them to the Bench. I now pass on to the 7th Resolution, and I trust that you will without hesitation adopt our recommendation that a Sanitary Officer should be attached to the Municipality. I look upon this as a most essential point. The Health Officer would in point of fact act as a deputy to the Commissioner, and might render him most important services. Sanitary science is not so common as it should be, and I maintain that it is absolutely necessary that the Commissioner should always have at his side a medical man to advise him upon measures connected with the public health. We suggest that the Sanitary Officer should be made immediately responsible to the Bench, and that he should be in communication with us, and required to report periodically with regard to the state of the town, and the progress of sanitary arrangements. He would thus, we believe, both act as a check and as a stimulus to the Commissioner; and should measures which he considers essential for public health not be adopted by the Commissioner, he could appeal to the Bench, and we, if necessary, might interfere. We strongly recommend that the staff of the Surveyor should be largely augmented and his salary increased. The duties of this officer are most important, and we have before us the testimony of the Municipal Commissioners that his staff was insufficient five or six years ago, and that at present it is totally inadequate for the work which is required to be done. I shall not now trouble you with remarks upon the succeeding Resolutions, but I have thought it right to group these first Resolutions together as containing the principles of the new constitution which we propose, and I do not think that the first can be properly considered without at the same time bearing the others in mind. I now lay before you the first Resolution.—

"That the entire management of Municipal affairs shall be entrusted to one Commissioner, who shall devote the whole of his time to the work. That he shall be appointed by the Governor in Council, and be removeable at pleasure, and that he shall be removed at any time on a suitable representation from the Bench. That is salary shall not be less than Rupees 2,000 per mensem. That upon the Chief Commissioner shall rest the sole responsibility of Municipal Administration and Conservancy, and that he shall be invested with very full authority for carrying out the details of sanitary arrangements, and that for this purpose Act XIV. of 1856, and the other Municipal Acts, namely, Act XXV. of 1856, and Act XXV. of 1858, shall be consolidated and amended."

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy seconded the Resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN,—I have to ask your permission to say a few words with reference to the first of the Resolutions of the Committee now proposed for our adoption; and first I would remark that from the course pursued by Mr. Cassels there seems a strange desire on the part of the Committee to administer their Resolutions in a lump to the Bench—all or none is what they seem to say; this spirit was also manifested by Mr. Bayley at our last meeting in criticising the remarks made upon the Committee's report. He appeared to be offended because the Justices presumed to call in question some of the details of the scheme proposed, and to think that because none of the speakers had disputed the main conclusion arrived at by the Committee, viz, that a change in the Municipal arrangements was necessary, therefore, they had no right to criticise details. I submit, Sir, that it is the duty of the Bench rigidly to examine and criticise not only the general spirit, but all the details, of these Resolutions, and shall now address myself to the first one which proposes to place the entire management of Municipal affairs in the hands of one Commissioner, to be appointed by the Governor in Council. I would wish it to be understood that in any objections I may have to offer to the Resolutions of the Committee, I by no means intend to undervalue the labour and research which they have so cheerfully bestowed on the subject of their Report. We are all alike indebted to them, both those who agree with the conclusions they have arrived at, and those who differ from them, for the valuable information they have afforded to the Bench, which has enabled members to make up their minds on a clear view of a subject which was but imperfectly known to many of them before. Now, Sir, after the hideous pictures of the state in which we are living, so vividly presented to us in the Committee's Report, and heightened by the harrowing descriptions of our state just read to us by Mr. Cassels from Dr. Leith's pamphlet, I cannot help regarding the remedy proposed by the Committee as homœopathic in its proportions. We are virtually asked by the Committee to remedy the evils complained of by withdrawing the two nominees of the Bench, and handing over the whole thing to the remaining Commissioner nominated by Government, a consummation that might at any time be attained by the half-time Commissioner doing nothing at all. My impression was, and I think it was shared by a good many other Justices, that what we wanted was, more control on the part of the Bench, more actual power vested in the rate-payers, represented by the Justices, more direct authority to the Bench to manage the affairs of the Town. These desiderata are certainly not supplied by the plan proposed by the Committee, the sole redeeming feature of which is that it puts the executive management of the Municipality in the hands of one officer, while on the other hand it places the control of the executive in the hands of Government, and puts it more than ever beyond the reach of the Bench and the rate-payers. Now, Sir, I ask you, and I ask the Bench, who are the men most likely to exercise a wholesome control over the Municipality officers? Are they the heads of the Government who live a great part of the year, and at the worst part of it, away from Bombay? Or are they the Bench of Justices, representatives of all sects, constant residents in Bombay, living in all quarters of the Town, whose friends and sometimes whose selves die from the defective sanitary arrangements, whose eyes are blinded with the dust on our streets, whose carriages are broken to pieces on the roads, whose noses are offended with the thousand and one stinks of this great city? And lastly, whose pockets are looked to for the provision of the Municipal funds? Mr. Cassels takes, what I confess seems to me, a strange view of the duties of the Bench, when he tells us that the Justices are the Trustees for the public, during its minority, and that, therefore, they should refrain from undertaking the duties which the public, when come to maturity, will have to fulfil for itself. The Bench, Mr. Cassels tells us, ought to keep open the gap between Government control and the direction of such matters, and their natural mode of management, by the community itself—this gap is to be kept open in order to keep before the eyes of the public the want which they are expected by and bye to supply! A curious theory certainly. I in my humble philosophy would have come to the conclusion that it was the office of the Trustees to perform as far as possible the duties required of the ward, until he was able to assume them himself, and to fill up the unpleasant and dangerous gap as far as in their power; but Mr. Cassels thinks otherwise. It has been charged against the Bench that it is an idle, indifferent body, careless of its duties, and occupying its time with trifles. If this is true; why is it so? Because the Bench have never been entrusted with things of serious moment, only trifles have been submitted to it, and hence the reason of trifles only forming the sum of their labours. But let the Government entrust more important concerns to the Bench, and I promise them that there will be sufficient public spirit, sufficient energy, sufficient ability displayed to justify their trust; and what species of business could be entrusted to the Bench which they would be less likely to mismanage, than the charge of their own affairs? They have in this the grand incentive of self-interest to keep them right. If they manage well they themselves are the gainers, if they neglect their duty it is they themselves who must suffer. And after all is it so very much we ask of the Government in the way of confidence, when we ask to be allowed to manage the affairs of the Town—is it so very revolutionary a proposal? Have the Government no securities against mismanagement? The Bench is composed of the nominees of Government—every one knows that among its numbers there is an ample supply of Government servants. Among the Justices we have all the heads of departments, all the Secretaries, all of the very men to whom the Committee proposes to hand over the whole control of Municipal affairs. On the Bench then we should always have the benefit of the great administrative ability and experience of those gentlemen in their capacity of Justices; the only change would be that if the control were transferred to the Bench entirely, the Government officers would be associated with the non-official Justices in the management of the Town's affairs, and the rate-payers would feel that they were really represented and had a voice and exercised a control in Municipal matters. The experiment has been tried in Calcutta and is now working there without, so far, any bad effects, and I see no grounds for anticipating any different result in Bombay. I feel assured that our present Government would have no antipathy to such an arrangement, which provides a recognition of the rights of the rate-payers to have a voice in the management of his own affairs, while it does so in such a way as not to endanger the efficiency of Municipal Government. I beg, therefore, to propose an amendment on the first resolution proposed by Mr. Cassels.

"That in the opinion of this Bench, the Municipal Acts as at present in force in Bombay should be repealed, and a new Act passed committing the entire management of Municipal affairs to a Corporation; and that this Corporation consist of the Justices of the Peace of the Town and Island of Bombay resident for the time being in the Presidency Town."

MR. GUMPERT addressed the Bench in support of Mr. Grant's amendment, which he hoped would be carried by a large majority of the Bench. He thought the time had come when the people of Bombay should take the management of Municipal affairs in their own hands, and he would, therefore, after the amendment now under discussion had been adopted, move a Resoluti[illegible] to the following effect, which Mr. Cooper would [illegible] cond—

"That the Bench of Justices or Corporation in [illegible] assembled shall elect a President of the Corpor[illegible] whose election shall be subject to the approval [illegible] His Excellency the Governor-in-Council. The Pres[illegible] shall be paid a salary of at least Rs. 2,000 per [illegible] he should not engage in any other occupation [illegible] trade while he holds this office, and shall be lia[illegible] to removal by a special general meeting on a repr[illegible] to that effect by three-fourths of the Justices or members of the Corporation assembled.

"That the Justices elect annually from amongst the members of the Bench a committee consisting of 7 members one of whom shall act as Vice-Chairman and receive a salary to be determined by the Bench hereafter, such committee to be termed the Town-Council and the President of the Corporation to be ex-officio Chairman of the [illegible]."

MR. RAVEN[illegible] pointed out that the Resolution proposed by the Honourable Mr. Cassels required explanation on two points. In the first place, no mention was made of the majority by which the Commissioner should be removed. The words "he shall be removed at any time on a suitable representation from the Bench" were not, Mr. Ravenscroft urged, sufficiently explicit. The words "his salary shall not be less than Rs. 2,000 per mouth" were also objectionable, as they gave no limit to the salary, which might perhaps be increased in some particular case to a ridiculous amount. He believed in Calcutta the limit was fixed for the pay of the Commissioner; and if it was mentioned at all, which did not seem necessary, the maximum as well as the minimum amount should be determined.

MR. GREEN did approve either the resolution or amendment. He thought that there was too great a difference between them. He was of opinion that the resolutions brought forward by the committee did not fully carry out the views of the Justices, and if they were passed in their present or form the Bench would not be able to excercise so much influence over Municipal affairs as they did at present. He considered it adviuable that there sould be one Commissioner, who shoul be responsible for the conservancy of the whole of tne town and island of Bombay, and that he should appoint his own subordinates. The Commissioner ought to be appointed by the Bench of Justices and not by the Government, and that the former should also have the power of his removal. He (Mr. Green) considered that the meaning of the words "suitable representation," in reference to the power of the Bench to recommend the removal of the Commissioner, were too vague. Who was to declare what is suitable? That should have been defined. Suppoling the amendment of Mr. Grant was not carried he would propose the following:—

"That the powers and duties vested in the present Municipal Commission by the Acts of the Legislative Council in force for the Conservancy and improvement of Bombay, be vested in one Commissioner, who shall devote the whole of his time to the work. The Commissioner shall be appointed and be removable by the Justices in Sessions assembled."

MR. RAYMOND WEST said.—That he regretted not having heard the earlier part of the Hon'ble Mr. Cassels' speech, as he should have wished to be in possession of all the arguments by which it was sought to defend the transfer of the whole of the Municipal patronage, and practically of all the authority now exercised by the Justices to the hands of Government. He had not had the advantages enjoyed by many of the gentlemen present of hearing the discussion of the subject renewed from stage to stage, at successive meetings of the Bench, nor had his ordinary avocations allowed him to acquire that familiarity with the Municipal wants of Bombay, and their remedies which was evidently possessed by the succeeding speakers. But on

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a consideration of the scheme now laid before them he had arrived at certain general conclusions which he should desire to see embodied in any Resolutions they might arrive at. He had hoped to hear the principles on which a practical reform might be based boldly stated in the speeches in support of some or other of the amendments which had been proposed, and as this was not the case, or at least as there remained some points to be supplied in the outline upon which as he conceived they ought to work, he would trouble the meeting with such remarks as occurred to him. It was needless to disclaim any idea of disparaging the labours of Mr. Cassels and his colleagues. The best tribute to the ability and zeal with which those gentlemen had discharged the duty confided to them was afforded in the large attendance at that meeting and in the universal interest which their report had excited amongst the public of Bombay. It was evident, however, he thought from what had been said and from the manner in which it had been received that the vesting of the appointment of a sole Municipal Commissioner in the hands of Government was not palatable to the Justices, and he for one quite coincided with Mr. Grant and Mr. Gumpert, that such a transfer was undesirable. Admitting the possession of the best intentions Government had not the best qualifications nor had it the proper interest in Bombay, or the proper responsibility, to make its nominations the best possible. These should rest with persons acquainted with the wants of the place and interested in their being thoroughly supplied, acquainted with the character of candidates and under a strong sense of responsibility. Now the Justices he thought, though being themselves the nominees of the Government, they could not in any strictly political sense be considered representatives of the tax-payers of Bombay, were yet men in general chosen from their position in society and their known intelligence. They thus in one sense represented the thought and progress of Bombay, and they fell as a rule under a strong obligation to do all they could in the discharge of their duties as Justices to promote the well-being of their fellow-citizens. What was required was to make this feeling practically effective, and how this might be done he would immediately proceed to enquire. What struck one most forcibly at a first view of this question was the utter impossibility of one Commissioner directing the Conservancy operations or even viewing with his own eyes the wants and the abominations which every where offended the senses throughout the vast surface of Bombay and the long windings of its streets and lanes. Up to the present moment he thought he was not exaggerating when he said, that in spite of a board of three Commissioners there had been no approach to an effective inspection. He might state as a proof of this that in the road in front of the house where he was living—one of the most frequented thoroughfares of the town—the whole sweepings of the neighbourhood, instead of being removed away, had for months been thrown over a low wall where they now lay in a festering heap of rottenness, which was already most offensive, and which in the rains might not improbably become a hotbed of disease to the whole locality. During the many months that he had seen this interesting operation going on he had never once observed any inspector directing or checking the proceedings of the scavengers, who following a natural instinct had assiduously placed their accumulations in the position in which they would do the utmost possible mischief. The health and the life, however, of numbers in Bombay depended on the prevention of abuses of this sort. They could only be effectively prevented by a strict and intelligent local supervision. With this view, he thought that the town and island ought to be divided into sections, and that the immediate administration of each should be vested in a local Board composed of Justices directed by the Bench at large from amongst those resident in the division. To each such division, should be assigned an Assistant or Deputy Commissioner conferring the local Board and obeying their directions, except in cases in which a reference was thought necessary to the Chief Commissioner. In the event of a difference of views entailing such a reference the "Chief Commission" voice should be final and decisive. The divisional assessment, should be confided to the local Board, and they should generally be invested with such powers as would give them an interest in their duties and an effective sense of responsibility. He had mentioned a Chief Commissioner, and this led him to observe that though a personal observation of all the nastiness of Bombay was not possible to any one man,—or to any three men—considering the extent of the place and the nature of the climate, yet the devisal of a system and the exercise of a personal influence, which should keep every subordinate eye to his work, were quite possible. They were best found by the concentration of power and responsibility in one individual. The Municipal Commissioner should therefore be one. He should be carefully selected, well paid, and his voice should be for the moment at least, supreme in all matters falling under his charge. It was in this way alone that a practical sense of duty could be awakened and all the energies of a man of action concentrated on the performance of work, instead of being squandered on correspondence and minutes. The Commissioner, however, should be responsible to an intelligent Board of Superintendence, of a position in society such as to command respect and give weight to their suggestions. For this purpose he thought that the four or five divisional committees, which he had proposed should each elect a member of a Central Board, and that to the Central Board independently of its duties in revising financial questions the Chief Commissioner should address his periodical reports, account for such of his proceedings as might be called in question, and furnish answers to all enquiries connected with his public functions In this way he hoped while securing that public feelings should be brought effectively and wholesomely to bear on the discharge of the Commissioner's duties, that the combination of unfettered executive power with intelligent guidance, would bring about a general symmetry and energy in the working of the Municipal system. He now came to the most difficult part of the question which the reorganization of the municipility involved. It was the one immediately before the Bench. With whom should the appointment and removal of the Commissioner rest? He thought that if a Central Municipal Board existed, constituted as he had proposed, no other man or body of men could be found nearly so well qualified to make choice of an efficient officer. The selection of every member of this Central Board would almost certainly imply both respectability of character and capacity to deal with Municipal affairs. The Board would be in a permanent position before the public. It would not be so numerous, but what every member would feel individually responsible for its choice. Whether the officer thus selected should be subject to confirmation might admit of question. He (Mr. West) was of opinion that the appointment should be rather nominative, than final, and should be subject to the confirmation, either of Government (which he thought would be the best) or else of a small committee of Justices appointed for that purpose. It should be open to the conforming authority, whether Government or a committee, to withhold its sanction for a time in order to see how the Commissioner worked, but if the sanction were not granted in six or eight months the appointment should lapse. The removal of the Commissioner should depend on the vote of the Central Board supported by published reasons, and ratified by the confirming authority. With a mode of appointment such as this, he thought that the plan of a universal vote of the Justices would not for a moment bear comparison. The Justices were a numerous body. They were a fluctuating body. Though called by the same name, the Bench during the Bombay Races in February and the Bench in the rains, were essentially different things, on account of the presence and the absence of a number of Justices, quite sufficient in ordinary cases to turn the scales of a division. But without any undue disparagement they must admit that as a Bench they were liable to the defects, as patrons, of all numerous bodies. Extend the number of electors beyond four or five and the sense of individual responsibility was lost. Each man felt at liberty to gratify his personal likes and dislikes. A road was laid often for the excuse of unfair personal influence. Earwigging came into play. Party spirit and class feeling began to be felt; and as all these were uncountenanced by a sense of responsibility to any superior, it was probably that the person elected would his successsive to his personal popularity or to any other cause, quite as much as to his known efficiency for the work to be performed. On all these accounts, he thought that the election and the removal of the Commissioner, ought no more to be committed to the Justices assembled than to Government. Their proper function as representatives of the public was a critical one, and of this was one that they could efficiently perform; but the nomination to well paid appointments should be made rather by a small and select board or committee than by the numerous irresponsible fluctuating and possibly capricious body of Justices.

MR. L. H. BAYLEY said:—He considered Mr. Grant's amendment a most objectionable one. It was extremely important to bear in mind the real issue raised by it, viz. shall the Bench remain in its present position, or is it to change at once into a corporation? (Mr. Grant, No!) He (Mr. Bayley) ventured to say with all deference that such was the question, however, in what[illegible] manner the amendment might be disguised or [illegible]ed away. Now what reason had been given for [illegible]what strange proposition, that the Worshipful [illegible] of Justices as at present constituted were incapa[illegible] exercising due and proper control and supervi[illegible]? Whereas after the amendment had been carried ([illegible]ich he predicted it never would be) the same iden[illegible]al individuals forming the so-called corporation would [illegible]e competent to do all that was required. It was not as supposed by the supporters of the amendment, that, any three persons should be introduced, but merely that the present Justices should, as by a harlequin's wand, be transformed into a corporation. He considered that as a downright absurdity. There was no analogy between the proposed corporation to be thus forced upon Bombay and those in England. From the time of the Roman conquest down to a recent period, the kings of England had been in the habit of granting charters of incorporation to various towns throughout England, and it being desirable that a uniformity should exist among them, the Municipal Corporation Act (V. and VI. William IV., cap. 76) was passed in 1835, which has since regulated all the corporate towns in England, with the exception of London and a few other places. It would be necessary in Bombay to have a mayor who would be elected annually, as well as aldermen and councillors, the last of whom ought to be elected by the ratepayers. But he would ask what similarity was there between such a corporation and that which it was proposed the Bench of Justices should turn themselves into? He ventured to say now, and he called upon the Bench to reject, a scheme which was not only useless but absurd. The Bench could now meet and discuss municipal matters as often as they liked, and forward the result of their deliberations and their recommendations to Government, with no fear of impediments being thrown in their way. There did not appear to be any desire on the part of the Government to stifle any discussions which the Justices might legitimately carry on. There were many points, however, touched upon by eight or ten speakers who had preceded him, but he did not think it desirable at present to notice the arguments which they had brought forward, many of which entered into mere matters of detail. He contened himself with addressing the Bench on the main question now before them, *viz.*—The Bench of Justices, as it is, or a magical transformation of the Bench into a so called corporation? The power proposed to be given to the Governor in council to remove the Commissioners "at pleasure," had been objected to as vague and uncertain. With that remark he did not agree, and he would beg to remind the Bench that somewhat similar words were used in the High Court of Judicature Act of 1861, and all judges appointed under that statute held their appointments "during Her Majesty's pleasure"; as did the Judges of the old Supreme Courts. With reference to the appointment of the Commissioner, he considered that a better selection would be made, and that there was a far greater probability of the very best man being placed in the office if the appointment were made by the Governor in Council than if the bench of Justices, who would of course be open to convassing, solicitation and other approaches, were to be allowed the power of nomination. He trusted that the Bench would give the right of nomination to the Government. Mr. Bayley concluded by calling upon the Worshipful Bench to say that, they were of opinion that the scheme of a corporation was a visionary one, and throw out Mr. Grant's amendment by a large majority.

MR. MACLEAN said.—As it seems likely that Mr. Cassels will be left alone to speak in defence of his own resolution, I will say at once a few words on the subject of discussion. The question before us really is, whether the Bench of Justices is to be of any use or not in Bombay. It was the strong feeling that the Bench ought to have more power in Municipal matters which caused the appointment of Mr. Cassels' committee; yet their resolution would deprive us of any kind of control over the Commissioner, and, if we accept it, we may as well, instead of coming here to discuss the affairs of the town, stay at home and attend to our own business. I have heard with great regret expressions used which seem to imply that Bombay is not yet fit for any kind of popular government; and was more particularly surprised to find the mover of the resolution—a gentleman whose distinguished talents have raised him to the position of a legislator for Bombay—declaring he fully ackowledged the advantages of Town Councils but that for the present anything of that kind would be premature, and that it was desirable to "keep the gap open" which we wish to see filled up, because, when people are deprived of representative government, they are stimulated to work in order to attain it. Mr. Cassels can in fact see no alternative to popular government but despotism. If he cannot have all he wishes, he will have nothing. But surely the better plan is to do what we can with the opportunities ready to our hands. It would hardly have been the part of a wise legislator, thirty-five years ago, in England, to refuse to pass the Reform Bill because in his opinion it did not go far enough. If "the gap" had been "kept open" at that time, the result would probably have been a revolution. There is not much fear of a revolution in Bombay; but that should not prevent us from admitting the right of the citizens of Bombay to manage the affairs of their own town. It is said that, if the Justices were entrusted with the administration of Municipal matters, they would never attend to their work. Well, I remember that, when Legislative Councils for India were first talked of, very much the same thing was said of them. Men shook their heads and declared the scheme was all nonsense; that independent men would not care to waste their time in playing at legislation; and that the Council would be filled with mere nominees of Government, who would not dare to open their mouths to speak what they thought, and who would work only to serve their own private ends. But, whatever differences of opinion there may be amongst us as to the value of the measures introduced into our own Council, we all know that its members show remarkable zeal and devotion to their duties. Why should it not be the same in a Town Council whose chief business would be to look after the improvement of the town? The meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the other day showed what a lively interest many of our citizens now take in such matters; and I am sure that, if a Town Council were formed, it would not be difficult to find capable men who would be glad of the distinction of belonging to it. But at any rate I hope the Bench will not wholly abandon its authority over the Commissioner. Mr. West, in a speech to which every one must have listened with great pleasure,—for it is gratifying to see a servant of Government coming to these meetings and speaking in the character of a citizen of Bombay, the only character in which servants of Government have a right to sit on the Bench of Justices,—said he thought the responsibility of doing all the Municipal work was too great for one man, and that the better course would be to have Commissioners for different districts of Bombay who should all be responsible to the Bench. It will be a good thing for Bombay, if the day ever come for it to have a local government composed of representatives of its several districts; but, so far as the executive authority goes, I think we have had experience that we must have one head officer, who will not of course do all the work himself but who can be held responsible for the work of his assistants. Again, Mr. West is afraid that, if the Commissioner were elected by the Justices, there would be a good deal of canvassing for votes. Why not? Canvassing of course, like other things, has its evils as well as its advantages, but at all events it gives the men who are canvanssed some insight into the character of the candidates. It is true, as has also been urged, that, if the Justices have the right of election, a man may sometimes be appointed Commissioner on account of his "social qualities," and because he is a good fellow and has plenty of friends; but I have yet to learn that Government itself is free from such little weaknesses of humanity, or that it always makes a point of advancing merit alone.

MR. DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE objected to the management of the conservancy of the Town by a Corporation. He thought that all the essentials which make Corporations effectual in England would be wanting in this country—und that the Corporation would only sink in a short time into the old Board of Conservancy. It was said that one Commissioner would not be equal to the whole work of the Municipality. For his part, he would vote for three full time Commissioners, but in the absence of any amendment to that effect, he would support Mr. Cassels' proposition under the belief that the Chief Commissioner should be assisted by a competent staff of Deputy Commissioners.

MR. J. C. TAYLOR thought that the Bench should appoint a large committee, which he believed would, in time, be found to work well. He did not wish to move any amendment but (was understood) to suggest the embodiment of this idea in Mr. Grant's proposition.

MR. GRANT explained that he did not propose the appointment of any committee.

THE HON'BLE WALTER CASSELS said:—Before this amendment is put, I beg leave to make a few observations, partly in explanation and partly in reply to the remarks of the gentlemen who have addressed you. I will not detain you long, for this debate has now been protracted to a very considerable length, and we have still a large amount of business to dispose of. It would have been quite impossible for us to embody every detail in the Resolutions which we have laid before you. We have only attempted to sketch the broad general features of a new plan of Municipal Administration, leaving the minor details to be hereafter settled by properly qualified persons, to whom of course the matter will be entrusted. In proposing one Commissioner only, it seems to be supposed that we intend that he should do the whole work himself; but this is quite an error, for in the 5th Resolution we provide that he should forthwith report to the Bench what amount of assistance is requisite to secure the efficient conservancy of Bombay. All that we desire is to have one man only responsible to the Bench, for the department and for the conservancy of the town, and with the largely increased staff which I trust you will see it necessary to grant him, I trust that we shall secure greater efficiency than we have yet known. With regard to his salary we merely propose that it should not be less than Rs. 2,000 a month, but I am quite prepared to assent to any limitation which you may think it right to make in excess of this sum. Now, Sir, it appears to me that the objections which have been advanced by my friend Mr. Grant, and by the gentlemen who followed him in addressing you, are altogether based upon a mistaken impression of our Resolutions. These gentlemen have accused us of depriving the Bench of authority, and of throwing off the duty which I say we ought to perform of trustee and guardian during the minority of the Town. Now this is totally incorrect, and I maintain that we desire simply to provide for the performance of this duty in an efficient manner. The scheme which we propose secures for the Bench of Justices full controul over the Municipal Fund and over the Municipal Commissioner. This officer will not have power to spend a rupee without the consent of the Bench, and in discussing the Budget, we shall be able to exercise supervision over the most minute details of Revenue and Expenditure. The only power which we do not desire to place in the hands of the Bench is that of nominating the Municipal Commissioner. I maintain that we are much more likely to secure an able and efficient man through the nomination of Government than if we entrust the appointment to the Bench. I beg you to recall the able remarks of Mr. West upon this point. He has rightly pointed out that in such an election we should have "party feeling, earwigging," and other objectionable practices. We know in how many forms this prevails, and, how often one friend begs another for his vote and gets it without reference to the qualifications of the candidate. We know how many are recommended by more social qualities, and how many will say "Put us into the Municipal Commission that we may eat a little bread," as they formerly did in regard to the Priesthood. The principle laid down by Mr West, of placing the election in the hands of a small, responsible, and intelligent body is one with which, as applied in this case, I quite agree, and it is for this reason we propose the Government should appoint the Municipal Commissioner. We have here the requisite intelligence and freedom from party views, a body certainly anxious for the public good, and whose sole aim in such a matter would undoubtedly be to secure efficiency, and a body responsible to us—aye Sir, I repeat, responsible to us. Now I must point out, that although our Resolution proposes to leave the appointment of the Commissioner to Government, we provide that he shall be removed on a suitable representation from the Bench. If the Commissioner nominated should prove himself incompetent, the Bench could secure his dismissal by a representation to Government; and it is time enough for us to think of some other expedient, when Government refuses to accord us this right which we propose to ask for. With regard to the expression "suitable representation" to which Mr. Green has alluded, I may say that we could not in our Resolution define all such details, but the only condition of suitability is the decision of a majority, I believe of two-thirds, of the Justices, or at any rate whatever the Bye-laws of the Bench require. Now in reference to the other gentlemen who have addressed you, I may say that their suggestions have all turned upon some proposal to call the Bench of Justices a Corporation, and the whole gist of their amendments has been to govern the Municipality by means of a committee or committees under one name or another. They call this making progress, but I call it simply retrogression to the old Board of Conservancy, which has so long happily been condemned, obsolete, and defunct. We are absolutely asked to be so Utopian in our hopes, as to expect this Board of Conservancy to become good and efficient simply by changing its name to Corporation. I thought we had had enough of the Conservancy Board, and of Committees. Why, you objected to, and rejected the Consultative Committee lately proposed to you, and now you want every thing to be done by committees. I remember that Mr. Grant spoke of it as a "ridiculous" committee, and that he scoffed at the idea of our supposing that any three gentlemen would give their time to such work, I am, therefore, sure, that he at least will join me in opposing the proposition to govern by a committee. No later than at the last meeting of this Bench we had a specimen of Committees. We had to consider the re-election of two Committees, one of which was a Vehar Water Works' Committees, which some of you wanted so re-appoint; and others, and I myself was one of them, wished to see abandoned. Mr. Scoble carried his motion, and nominated a fresh Committee, but such was the patriotism of the Bench, that he himself, and every member of his proposed Committee, refused to serve. I think, Sir, that this was about the most honest Committee I know. If these amendments were carried, we should find Committees who would accept the nomination, but would not do any work. Mr. Gumpert said that we should not take the Calcutta Bill as our model, but should try to do better. I quite agree with him, and that is precisely what we want to do. We dont want any sham corporations, from which every characteristic principle is banished. I have already said that I dont think that we are yet ripe for a genuine Town Council, but I trust that we all look forward to a time, when, through the advance of civilization, the principal of election will generally be introduced, and the representative system be adopted not only as regards Town Councils, but all other public bodies. When that time comes I shall cordially support any demand, for this, but we have yet much to do before this community is ripe for it. In the mean time dont let us delude ourselves with a mere empty name. I trust that you reject these amendments, and pronounce this exceedingly stale gingerbread of the old Conservancy Board, which is reproduced for you, quite unpalacaols in spite of its being so elaborately guilt.

On a division Mr. Grant's amendment was lost and Mr. Green's carried thus throwing out Mr. Cassels resolution.

In bringing forward the fifth resolution Mr. Cassels said that he did not suppose their could be much difference of opinion with regard to it. It had been decided that their was to be only one Commissioner, and as he was to be responsible for the efficiency of his department, it was desirable that he should himself report what establishment he considered requisite for the work of conservancy. The Bench could criticise his report and was not committed in any way by the Resolution. He trusted that the suggestions made in the report of the committee of the Bench would receive the consideration of the Commissioner and be reported upon, and they therefore were not brought forward amongst these resolutions.

(*To be Continued.*)

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ—*9th May.*

NOTHING BUT FINDING.—Govind Jogee, a Hindoo, was charged upon the evidence of sepoy Dunjee Gopal, with having in his possession a cask which the prisoner alleged that he had found, but which the constable was inclined to believe had been stolen from the neighbourhood of the Railway Station. As the prisoner could adduce no satisfactory claim to possession, His Worship remarked that he was liable to a very heavy fine under the circumstances of finding things in such an irregular and suspicious manner, and it would be necessary to find him guilty of having property in his possession, which he could not satisfactorily account for. As an addenda to this second finding, he was fined three rupees.

THEFT AND ASSAULT.—John Anderson, seaman of the British ship *Queen of the Mersey*, was brought up on thet double charge of stealing a quantity of wine of the value of six rupees, which formed part of the stores of the said ship, and also with assaulting Captain James Aitken, the master.

The captain said that in consequence of information he had received, he went to the prisoner's room and found the three bottles of wine, now produced, which were part of the stores of the vessel. Upon being accused of the theft the prisoner said he knew nothing about it, but that he was drunk at the time. This evidence was corroborated by Mr. George Boyce, the surgeon of the ship, and he added that the prisoner was very tipsy and abusive; and Mr. John Grant, the 3rd officer, deposed much to the same effect. With regard to the charge of assault captain Aitken said that it had been necessary to put the prisoner in irons in consequence of his being drunk, but he broke out of the room where he was confined, and entered the cabin where he, the captain, was, and ran at him with a knife as he was endeavouring to get him back to his room. At this time Lewis Jones, the carpenter, came upon the scene of strife, when he saw the prisoner, as the captain had deposed, with a knife in his hand and trying to strike the captain with it, but which he (the carpenter) succeeded in getting hold of.

The prisoner, in his defence, said that the pantry where the wine was kept was open to every body who might think fit to go into it; he was wrongfully accused of both charges; and that the captain had hammered his head against the boards.

His Worship deemed it necessary to adjourn the case for the production of further evidence.

REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Thomas Counon, a seaman of the British ship *James Seddon*, was brought up charged with wilful disobedience of the lawful commands of the captain of the vessel, Captain Richard Clifford. It appeared that the prisoner had been admitted as a patient in the General Hospital upon his arrival in Bombay on the 18th of April. The captain said that since the 6th of February last the prisoner had done no work, and when he was discharged from Hospital on the last day of last month, Dr. Dymock had certified that he was discharged as there was nothing the matter with him, or if there was, only such as would be caused from drink. Mr. Leek, the second Magistrate, had ordered him to be sent on board, when he was recently brought before him, but he had refused to return to his duty.

The prisoner said that when he was sick in the forecastle the sailors came and dragged him out and he then said he would do no more duty on board the ship.

His Worship counselled the prisoner to reflect before he determined on this point, but as he adhered to his resolution, he was sentenced to four weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction and then to be sent on board; the hard labor to be suited to his bodily state and condition, as it might be found by the medical authorities at the Jail.

A SIMILAR CASE.—John Welsby, seaman of the British ship *Sir Charles Napier*, was arraigned on a charge of refusal to shovel coals.

Joseph Fell Bell, the captain of the vessel, deposed to the circumstances of the prisoner's offence.

The prisoner contented himself, as is very common amongst sailors, in replying to the charge, by stating he could do nothing on board the vessel on account of the usage he had, he said, received. Upon being pressed, however, by the Magistrate, he said he was not without witnesses for his defence, and His Worship adjourned the case for their production, leaving the Court to infer what they pleased as to what the treatment was he complained of; whether it was his being as a seaman degraded to the level of a coal-heaver or anything else.

SERIOUS CASE OF STABBING WITH INTENT TO MURDER.—On the 19th of March last, one Mahommed Ismael, the Naib of the Cazee of Bombay, laid the following criminal information against a Seedee, named Mahboob Abdool, charging him with a ferocious assault upon one Ahmed Cassum Syrang, whom he repeatedly stabbed with a knife in several parts of his body. The wounded man was immediately taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where he remained from the 13th March till the 25th April, when he was discharged before he was perfectly cured, at his own particular request. Some of the wounds were dangerous to life, and one of them was so severe that he has lost the use of his right arm. The case has not been previously reported.

The informant said:—I am the Naib of the Cazee Sahib. I know the prisoner Mahboob Abdool. Last Sunday (the 13th March), at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the house of the Cazee of Bombay, in Cazee Street, I was enquiring into a charge made against the prisoner by his wife for not supporting her. At that time one Ahmed Cassum Syrang, who came with the prisoner's wife, was sitting there. Prisoner offered to give his wife a divorce if her sister gave up some property belonging to him; and then he suddenly turned and stabbed Ahmed Cassum with a knife in the right arm, saying "this is the man who has rained me." Cassum then got up and ran inside the house, followed by the prisoner Mahboob with the sheath knife now before the Court in his hand. An alarm was raised, and the prisoner was seized with the knife in his hand.

Cross-examined by the prisoner. The Syrang (prosecutor) did not strike you on the mouth and knock your teeth out.

On Monday the 2nd instant, the prisoner was again placed before His Worship, when the evidence of the wounded man Ahmed Cassum was taken as follows:—I am a Syrang; I know the prisoner; he is the husband of my wife's sister. Less than two months ago, on a Sunday, the prisoner's wife went and complained to the Cazee that the prisoner did not support her for about three months. I went also to the Cazee while the prisoner was there. While the case was being investigated, the prisoner pointed to me and said, "This is the person who has done all." He took a knife out of his pocket and struck me three times with it on the right arm, inflicting three wounds. I ran inside the Cazee's house. The Cazee's people seized him, but he got away from them and came inside and struck me again with the knife on the right side of my neck, and just above my right ear, and three blows on my right side. The Cazee's Seedee seized the prisoner; I became insensible, and next day I found myself in hospital, where I have been ever since until four or five days ago.

Cross-examined by the prisoner.—I did not ask you to live in my house with my wife, but you came and staid there.

The case was then adjourned till Monday the 9th instant (yesterday,) at noon, when the prisoner was again brought up for examination.

The following is the deposition on oath of Mr. Joseph Anderson, the Head Resident Apothecary of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital:—I remember this man Ahmed Cassum being brought to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital at about 3 P. M. on the 13th March last. His clothes were saturated with blood, and on examination I found three large and severe wounds on his right arm and fore arm. The wound on his arm had divided the large muscle and the large vessel of the army muscles and tendors were divided on the fore arm. There was a third wound on the elbow of the same arm. Ahmed Cassum was kept in Hospital under treatment until the 25th April, when he was discharged at his own request: the wounds were not quite cured. Those wounds might have been inflicted with an instrument like this knife. (A formidable weapon; the blade being at least a foot long, and dagger-shaped). Ahmed Cassum is never likely to have the use of his right arm again. I consider that the powers of his right arm are permanently impaired. The prosecutor had several small superficial wounds on his person—one on his forehead, and one or two on the lower extremitie—but as they did not require treatment, I made no note of them. The first wound that I mentioned (that on the right arm) was dangerous to life, in consequence of the large vessel having been divided.

Yacoob Adam, a Mussulman in the service of the Cazee of Bombay corroborated the evidence of the first witness examined in the case, and of the wounded man, whom he saw several times struck with the knife by the prisoner. He then seized hold of the prisoner and clasped him round the waist; the latter resisted, but the witness would not relinquish his hold of him. A Police sepoy came to his assistance and took the knife out of the prisoner's hand: he was then secured and sent off in custody to the Mombadavee Police chowkey. The wounded man Ahmed Cassum was at this time lying on a cot insensible, and he was bleeding profusely from the wounds inflicted on him by the prisoner.

Pandoo Sabajee, Police Constable No. 678, corroborated the evidence of the last witness as regarded his having rendered assistance to him in arresting the prisoner, and taking the knife out of his hand. He then took the prosecutor to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

The prisoner having been duly cautioned, stated in his defence that "there was a row on account of a woman." This was all he had to say.

His Worship then fully committed the prisoner for trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of a cutting instrument, likely to cause death.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE ESQ.—9th May.)

ANOTHER DISOBEDIENT TAR.—Henry Richardson was brought up to answer a charge of wilful disobedience of orders, in refusing to do duty on board the *Tim Whiffler*.

Captain Arthur Cotter stated:—The prisoner ordered to go into the cabin and clean it, as he had been doing previously. He took no notice however of this order, but assumed a fearing scarcely consistent with his position under the circumstances; not deigning even to reply to his Captain, but promenading up and down the deck whistling a popular air, with an air of seeming abstraction quite foreign to "obedience to lawful commands." It seems he was under the spiritual influence of grog. Having undergone a change of temperament since 5 P.M. on Sunday evening, the now expressed his readiness to return to his duty, which His Worship permitted him to do, after a few words of kind counsel to be more guarded in obeying his lawful superiors in future.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.—*9th May.*)

THE ADULTERY CASE.—Herman Wientraube was again brought up on remand, charged with having committed adultery with Mrs. Felmon.

Mr. Macfarlane for the prosecution.

Mr. Lynch defended the prisoner.

The further hearing of this case was resumed this day, when the following additional evidence was taken.

John Smith, sworn, examined by Mr. Macfarlane, said,—I was a compradore and storekeeper at Nagasaki in Japan. I know the Prussian Hotel. I know the prosecutor Felmon and his wife, also the defendant, Wientraube. On the afternoon of Thursday week, the 28th April, about four o'clock, I was at the Prussian Hotel. I had just entered the Hotel, and had sat down. Mrs. Korn was the only person there. When I had sat there about ten minutes, I heard an awful noise upstairs. Mrs. Korn ran upstairs, and I followed her, she rushed into Mr. Felmon's room, and I followed her, and stood inside the door. I saw Mr. Felmon lying on his own bed. saw defendant have his right knee upon Mr. Felmon's chest, and was choking him with both his hands. No one was then calling out. Mr. Felmon appeared to be in a dying state. His eyes were "slewed;" round, and blood was coming from his mouth, his tongue stuck far out of his mouth. Mrs. Korn laid hold of defendant and said "what for are you going to kill that man." He spoke to Mrs. Korn, but I did not understand what he said. He endeavoured to push Mrs. Korn away, and he then saw me. He then let Mr. Felmon go. The defendant had only a shirt and pair of drawers on. I saw Mrs. Felmon sitting on another bed on the other side of the same room. Mrs. Felmon was dressed in a white petticoat and white jacket. She was in her night dress. She was not dressed as she appeared out of her room. I spoke to Felmon. I asked him what was the matter. He stared in my face, and could not answer me. They had some conservation. I left them, and went to my own room. The cloth partition wall of the bed room was torn, and there was a hole in it large enough for two or three persons to walk through. Defendant occupied the room into which the whole was broken in the partition. I heard defendant tell Mr. Felmon that he had no business with Mrs. Felmon. Mr. Felmon did not leave the house on the same day. He left on the day that I left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lynch—I have no servant. Mr. Felmon did not ask me to come here and give evidence. I do not know when Mr. Felmon went downstairs. I find it difficult to understand both Felmon and Wientraube. I do not know who began the disturbance. I never saw Mrs. Felmon downstairs with a white jacket on. I know that the white jacket she wore was part of a night dress.

Leopold Korn, sworn.—I am a partner in the Prussian Hotel. I recollect the afternoon of the Thursday before last, the 28th ult. About four o'clock on that afternoon I was sleeping in my room, which was near that of Mr. Felmon. I heard a noise in the lobby. I got up, and went to the lobby. I found there Mr. Felmon, my wife, and Mr. Smith. Blood was running from Mr. Felmon's mouth, and he appeared half dead. He could hardly speak.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lynch.—Felmon and Wintraube and I are partners in the Prussian Hotel. My wife is Mrs. Felmon's sister. I have known Felmon nine or ten years. I knew him before he married my wife's sister. When I saw Felmon in the lobby, he could hardly speak. He was walking about.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Macfarlane requested His Worship to postpone the case to a future day, in order to enable his client to cause a summons to be served on Mrs. Felmon for her attendance in this Court to give her evidence. His Worship accordingly adjourned the case until to-morrow (Wednesday), at half-past two P. M.

RAMOOSIES.

(*From the Bombay Saturday Review.*)

THE keeping of a Ramoosie, a private watchman for each house, is probably a custom of long standing. And we fall into this, as into other habits, on our arrival, and continue the practice almost unenquiringly because it is the custom of the place. If asked we should probably say that we do it because every body else does, few of us would be ready with any better reason, and we doubt whether half the people who employ this customary retainer believe that the safety of their houses depends upon his vigilance. But now that the great increase in the prices of all necessaries sets us to study ways and means, and to see where we can save and what we can dispense with, we begin to question the utility of some of the usual retinue of domestics, and people ask themselves whether there is any necessity for maintaining a night guardian, and whether he may not be looked upon as a supernumerary.

The Ramoosie, as his name implies, belongs to, or should belong to, or did belong to, a race of Hill Robbers, and there can be little doubt that his pay was originally a sort of black-mail given to buy off the attacks of his tribe. This was an easy, Oriental way of preventing depredations, and as Native states fell into the hands of the English it was perhaps politic to allow the custom, but we cannot think it advisable now that such a practice should be connived at even in newly acquired provinces, and we can scarcely believe that it was ever necessary during our occupation to submit to so disgraceful a tax in Bombay itself.

It is certainly a fact that men of other than Ramoosie tribes earn their livelihood, or at least draw their pay, as watchmen in the present day, and none but a few old Indians would be particular as to the caste of a man appointed to the office of Ramoosie. Still there are some peculiarities connected with the service that mark its origin, and indeed leave it doubtful in what light it is to be viewed. In many stations when a gentleman hires a bungalow he finds a ramoosie attached to it, and he is expected to keep him and to become responsible for his pay whether he had wished to employ such a servant or not. We do not mean to say that he absolutely cannot send him away and place another if he pleases, or do without one altogether. But the man belongs to the bungalow or the bungalow to the man, and the tenant who severed the union would be ill thought of by the people. The ramoosie too may be, and often is, ill, old, decrepid, a sort of creature that could not resist, and that could scarcely run away from a thief; a man who has grown old in the service, or else who has been appointed to it when too aged and feeble for anything else, still he is the ramoosie of the place, and the "bootlair" would advise that he should be retained, and all the servants would consider the premises safer with his guardianship than with that of an abler man newly appointed.

It is said, too, that if a ramoosie is not employed, or at least that if a ramoosie is dispensed with in a house where one has hitherto been employed, the neighbouring ramoosies, or watchmen, will combine, and plunder the house, and thus punish the bold tenant who tries to do without their protection. We do not know that this has been fairly proved, we do not suppose that it has been fully tested, for a good many people would scarcely think it worth while to make the experiment with the risk of paying dearly for it. Beside it would have been an innovation, and it was easier and more usual, when the rupees came in fast and the pay of servants was low, to do what had been done in such a case. Retrenchment is now, however, the order of the day, many find it more difficult now to pay four or five rupees a month than they did a few years ago to pay eight or nine, while at the same time servants' wages are half as much again as they were. This of itself is sufficient to make one enquire into the necessity of keeping a ramoosie.

An idea prevails that if any robbery takes place where a ramoosie is kept the ramoosie has to make the loss good. If this is generally done the institution must have about it more than a mere vestige of the days of black-mail. We should like to know in what way, and to what extent this could be insisted upon, and how the money would be procured to make the losses good. We know indeed of one solitary instance of such thing having occurred about a couple of years ago. A staff officer living in a large Military station, and keeping a ramoosie, was awakened one night by hearing people in the house, and on his getting up and giving an alarm a couple of men escaped by a window, carrying off with them, in their hurry, property to the value only of some fifty rupees or so. The next day the ramoosie was taken before that factotum, the Bazaar Master, and threatened with imprisonment if the loss was not made good. He asked for time, and a few hours being granted to him he produced the money, collected he said from his fellow ramoosies. We have no doubt that this was done, but we do not think it could be done if any considerable sum of money were lost, and we doubt the strict legality of the measure at all.

We have heard it said that if a ramoosie is procured from the Police authorities, a man with the yellow turban and blue coat, and brass badge worn by the Police, Government will make good any losses sustained, but we do not think that there is any good ground for this belief, or that Government pledges itself to any such measure, or becomes in this way a sort of Insurance Company in return for the monthly payment of some nine or ten rupees, the sum at which these peons are now let out. And these men are neither ramoosies nor policemen, for, although under the Police Commissioner, we think we are correct in stating that they are never employed on police duty, that they do not relieve guard as policemen, but they are attached permanently to individual bungalows, and that the numbers they wear on their belts are distinct from the numbers of the police force. We have heard of cases of property stolen being recovered by the vigilance of the police and restored to the owners, but we do not think that any extra vigilance is exerted because these yellow-turbaned men are employed, and we certainly never heard of any loss being made good in money by the Government or the police authorities.

There is much to favour the old notion that this monthly payment exacted from us is black-mail. The ramoosie is, as we have said, often too feeble to offer the slightest resistance to the most ordinary of thieves, and in many compounds he scarcely even pretends to keep awake throughout the night, and yet there is some sort of feeling of safety in employing him.

We should like to know what his duties are supposed to be, whether he is expected to take thieves into custody, or to cut them down with the sword with which he is often armed, or to keep them away in some incomprehensible manner by his presence. Our houses are left open, and a man is paid to remain in the compound during the night. Thieves might come in at some of the numerous doors or windows and go out again without being seen by the ramoosie, even if he is keeping awake, or they might overpower him, if there were two or three of them, if he were ever so powerful a man. Is his business then only to give an alarm, or is there some recognised system of communication among them? We believe not. They have not even the rattle of the ancient "Charley," and they are often more helpless and feeble than he was. And yet we employ them, and trust to their nightly guardianship for the safety of our lives and property.

Some of them profess to keep awake, and contrive to keep their employers awake by walking round the house occasionally, and thumping on the ground with an iron-bound stick, and by uttering at intervals unearthly noises, a sort of combination of a cough, and groan, and shout. Some of them arrange their bedding under a porch, or in an empty stable, and sleep, no doubt, the whole night through. Yet they do not like to admit this. We know a gentleman who took one time a sword from his ramoosie's side, and another time a pillow from under his head, and it was yet told that the man was not asleep and had only just lain down to rest for a moment. We have heard of ramoosies hiring themselves out for field work in the day, and still discharging their duties as ramoosies—that is, we suppose, sleeping on the premises,—at night. Much of this looks as if the sum entered as ramoosie's pay was really a monthly payment of black-mail. If so it ought certainly to be at once put down, and means for our protection should be taken by the authorities. We do not think Government would admit the necessity of our entering into any private treaties with free-booters, and making regular payments to purchase their forbearance.

If we set aside the notion of paying black-mail, and look upon the maintenance of ramoosies as simply a police measure, we think something less costly, and more effective, might be found for our protection. The ramoosie's pay ranges perhaps in different parts of the Presidency from six to nine, or even ten rupees a month. The sum of say, on an average, ten pounds *per annum* from almost every house inhabited by a *sahib*, and from many occupied by natives added to the public money already expended upon the police would render the establishment a very costly one. Viewed in this light it becomes a heavy tax upon householders, and the advantages secured by it are probably only nominal. It would be a good thing to put this question at rest, to put an end to the payment of black-mail if it can be said that so objectionable a practice still exists, and to take means to ensure the safety of the inhabitants in a more satisfactory manner. Our new Police Commissioner might well look into this matter, and he would win laurels for himself if he did away with these expensive and useless ramoosies. We can only wonder that they have been so long tolerated. Such a thing as a private watchman for each house is unknown not only in London, but in any English town. The police there are considered sufficient for the protection of life and property, and we see no reason why they should not be equal to the same duties in Bombay.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In a local para published in to-day's *Times of India*, mention is made of a "Khandeish Farming Company" having been started, but no mention is made who the Secretaries and Treasurers are, which divests the information of much of the real value to the public. Could you or any of your readers furnish the required data and oblige

9th May 1864. ONE INTERESTED?

*** The Secretaries and Treasurers are Messrs. Sillar and Co.

THE OBELISK ROAD.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Are the officers of the Municipality to remain idle until Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace shall have finished their labours regarding the election of a Commissioner and succeeded in appointing one? It looks very much like it. For what else would satisfactorily account for the very shameful state the Obelisk Road is in at the present moment, and has continued in for some weeks past? Laying down of the Vehar Water Works pipes, which is now being carried on there, can be no excuse, considering that equally large, if not larger, pipes of the Gas Company are being laid down on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, and yet the remaining portion of it, though much narrowed, is in as sound and good a state as ever. The Obelisk Road, on the contrary, during a considerable part of its extent,—and that, notwithstanding that the pipes have been already laid down, and the earth filled in,—is allowed to remain in a state actually impassable to springed carriages. Cannot this state of things be amended? And will no body look to it? And is this, I would ask, doing justice to the

WHEEL TAX-PAYERS?

THE TAX ON VEHICLES.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In the local news of the *Times of India* of Saturday last I read a paragraph from the proceedings of the meeting of the Justices of the Peace, to the effect that all four wheel carriages should be charged at Rs. 6 and two wheels at the rate of Rs. 4-8-0 per month. If this resolution will come to pass, I should think myself a very lucky man, for at present I pay for my Wheel-Tax bill Rs. 13-8-0 per month because I posses one four wheel carriage and five horses (2 for riding), but the Justices of the Peace are very kind to me to make me pay only six rupees instead of the above sum. I thank them for their kindness. But on the other hand, they intend to oppress my poor brother very much, for he, being poor, possesses only one four wheel and a horse, so he must also pay six rupees a month. But what is more ridiculous that another brother of mine keeps only two riding horses, therefore he will be entirely free from any tax whatsoever because he has the good fortune not to have any sort of vehicles.

Now, Sir, if there is any need of increasing the tax on horses and carriages, there is a quite clear way of doing so, and I wonder why it is not pursued. The present rate of Wheel Tax stands as follows:—

One four wheel carriage Rs. 1 per month.
One two wheel ditto, ans. 12 ditto.
One horse Rs. 2-8 per month.

Now let one rupee be increased on these three things separately and there will be no injustice to anybody; but if the Justices of the Peace will not like to do so I can assure you, Mr. Editor, that in the course of six months instead of an increase there will be a great decrease of Wheel-Tax, for many will be inclined to keep as few carriages as possible and as many horses as they can because no tax is to be paid for them.

Also I do not understand how the Justices of the Peace intend to charge the riding horses which we see in great number every day at our Band Stand. Are they to be free from tax? Of course it seems to be so, for the owners of riding horses have no vehicles and consequently there will be no tax. Very influential riders indeed!

Now I am informed that many of the Justices of the Peace have the good fortune to be the owners of many horses and few carriages, but I do not believe that they seek their own interest at the cost of others, or I might have recommended to the Government of H. E. Sir B. Frere to keep a good watch over the proceedings of these Justices of the PEACE.

Bombay, 9th May.

BENGAL.

POLICE—APRIL 28, 1864.

(*Before G. S. Fagan, Esq.*)

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—The above case, in which the defendant, James Nathaniel Thomason Wood, formerly of the firm of Wood, Olliffe & Co., was released yesterday on a personal security of 10,000 rupees and of two sureties of 5,000 rupees each, was further investigated, and concluded this day, before the above Magistrate.

The positions of the two principal witnesses were taken: the one of Captain Gaby taken on the 27th, and the other, of Mr. Watkins, attorney for the prosecutor.

The prisoner was undefended.

The evidence for the prosecution was as follows:—

John D'Oyley Gabey on oath.—I am commander of the P. & O. Company's steam-ship *Nubia*. I married Miss Anne Elizabeth Greenway in 1854. She is since dead. She was daughter to William Greenway, merchant, of Calcutta, who is also dead. He left a will of which I produce a copy (produced) signed by the Registrar of the High Court. James Nathaniel Thomason Wood was an executor of that will and took out a probate. To the best of my belief he received the sum of Rs. 25,000 under that will in trust. I produce a copy of a letter (B) which I found among my late wife's papers, and which I have every reason to believe was forwarded by Mr. Wood. I received this letter (C) from Mr. Wood some time in 1862. It had been sent home to me and sent out again after I had left England. Some time after receipt of C I went to Mr. Wood with the object of getting new trustees in lieu of him. He agreed to this, and my solicitors, Lyons and Dodd, prepared a deed, which has never been executed as Mr. Wood threw obstacles in the way. From information which I have received, I believe the whole trust money has disappeared. This letter (D) will show how matters stood in May, 1863. Messrs Lyall, Rennie & Co. were my agents and received interest on this Trust Fund certainly up to June last, and perhaps to December, but I cannot be sure on the point. I charge Mr. Wood with having committed a criminal breach of trust under Section 405 of the Penal Code, and pray for a warrant for his arrest. I have fears of his absconding if a summons only be issued. His partner has already done so under somewhat similar circumstances.

Josceline Frederick Watkins.—I am the attorney for the prosecution in this case. Acting under the instructions of a friend of his, during Captain Gaby's absence, I called upon the defendant for information relative to a sum which I was informed he had in is hands as a trustee under the will of the late William Greenway. I did not know the amount at the time. On my asking the defendant what the amount was, he told me that it was Rs. 25,000. I asked him if it was invested. He said that it had been in Company's papers, I then demanded a sight of the papers. After some little hesitation Mr. Wood informed me that they were all gone and referred to Mr. Olliffe, who had shortly before that absconded as being the party who had made away with the property. I told Mr. Wood that Mr. Olliffe could not have made away with the property without his assistance, as he, Mr. Wood, and not Wood, Olliffe & Co. was the trustee; and that the securities must necessarily have been endorsed by Mr. Wood to enable Mr. Olliffe to make away with them. Mr. Wood then said that he had endorsed them to his firm, Wood, Olliffe & Co. some time previously "to assist them." Other conversation took place with reference to the matter. I told Mr. Wood that he had better make good the money, or else when Captain Gaby returned to Calcutta he would, in all probability, take criminal proceedings. Mr. Wood said, that he would try and do all he could to make some arrangements for making good the money after he got clear of the Insolvent Court, but that he was utterly unable to do anything then.

Here Mr. Watkins closed the evidence for the prosecution.

Mr. Wood has reserved his defence.

Several other witnesses were examined whose evidence was of little consequence and is therefore withheld.

The Magistrate ordered defendant to enter into his own fresh recognizance in Rs. 50,000, and find two sureties of Rs. 25,000, each to ensure to his taking his trial at the next criminal sessions.

"*Calcutta, 17th February*, 1854.

"MRS. GABY,

"DEAR MADAM,—I beg to inform you that on the 5th November last, I received from the Insurance Office, and purchased at a cost of Co's Rs. 1,148 a Government Security for Rs. 25,000 as per memo: annexed, on account of the legacy left you under the will of your father.

I have this day received from the Treasury the sum of Co.'s Rs. 711-12-11, being interest from the 5th November last, and in anticipation to the 29th June next, as explained on the other side. This amount I shall be happy to pay to your receipt, subject, however, to your refunding to me the interest on the above Rs. 1,148 if determined by legal advice that this amount is not chargeable against your father's estate.

"I take this opportunity of mentioning that no further interest will be receivable on the above investment before the 31st December 1864.—Your's faithfully,

JAMES N. T. WOOD,

Executor and Trustee under the will of the late William Greenway.

(D.)

Calcutta, 1st May, 1863.

"MESSRS, LYONS AND DODD,

"DEAR SIRS,—Now that Captain Gaby has returned to Calcutta, I beg to submit for your and his consideration what I am informed is a most important commission in the release sent me. The trust monies in question only become the sole property of Captain Gaby should his children die before coming of age; but if Captain Gaby dies, and accident occurs to the children, the property reverts to Greenway's estate.

I am advised that it is absolutely necessary that Mrs. Greenway and Greenway's children should join in the release, and thus make my liability entirely at an end.—Your's very faithfully,

"JAMES N. T. WOOD,

Executor, Estate of W. Greenway.

(C.)

Calcutta 22nd November, 1862.

"J. D. GABY, ESQ., Bath.

"DEAR SIR,—I am in receipt of your letter, dated 7th ultimo.

"Your father communicated to me the melancholy intelligence of the death of your wife, and I have promised attention to his instructions, which are the same as those conveyed in your letter under acknowledgment. The property is invested in four (4 per cent.) in my name, under the will of the late Mr. Greenway, as trustee for you and your family.—*Englishman, April 29.*

THE WEEK IN CALCUTTA.

(*From the Englishman Weekly Journal, April 30.*)

THE Justices of the Peace, with a view to secure a more efficient supervision of the Conservancy Department, have issued a set of Rules, defining the duties of the overseers of the respective divisions of the town. Before offering any comments, we give the following abstract of the work which each overseer is expected to perform in the course of the day. The overseer must keep two horses of a description to satisfy the Health Officer. He must go the rounds of his division in the morning, in the forenoon, in the afternoon, and in the evening. He must be in attendance at the muster ground one hour before daylight, start the men and carts for their work at daylight, see the men at muster, enter them in the muster-book, and make them over in the prescribed proportions to the sub-divisional peons, with instructions as to what they are to do. He must then carefully inspect the different roads, thoroughfares, and lanes of his division, see that they are properly swept, the drains cleaned, and, if necessary, excavated; and he must continue his rounds until the morning's work is completed; and he is to do the same work again in the afternoon. In these visits he is to note in a memorandum book all instances of neglect or carelessness on the part of conservancy establishment, and report the parties in fault to the Health Officer. At 10 o'clock A. M. he is to despatch a peon to the office to receive orders for his guidance or requiring report with reference to particular complaints. In the evening's inspection, or in that of the following morning, he must visit any localities referred to in such orders, and submit in the afternoon the report required of him. The interval (?) he is to employ in preparing reports and his returns, and attending to all complaints which may require his personal attendance.

During his rounds he is to inspect all bazars, slaughter-houses, and places where dangerous or offensive trades are carried on, and to report any instance of infraction of the laws or bye-laws, as regards cleanliness and drainage, sale or exposure of offensive articles of food and proper management and conduct of business generally. He is to inspect burial and burning grounds, and to see that the laws and bye-laws for their regulation are attended to. He is to inspect public tanks, aqueducts and bathing places; to see that they are kept clean and in repair, and that the laws relating to them are observed. He is to inspect all public necessaries, urinals, and tollah mehters depots, that they may be kept clean and wholesome. He is to note the time of lighting the public lamps, to report on their condition, reporting the expenditure of gas as shown by the gasometer. He is to watch the erection of all new huts and buildings, to report when such are being erected without the previous sanction of the Justices, and to give information when alterations for the better ventilation, drainage or conservancy of existing huts is required. He is to report the absence or destruction of numbers on houses; the number and situation of houses where the doors open into the street; the want of troughs and pipes; the existence of projections, the removal of which may be considered necessary; the construction of roofs and walls of huts with inflammable materials; the existence of building, in a dangerous state; the non-removal of filths and the keeping a house in a filthy state; the necessity for trimming or cutting down hedges and trees; the keeping of swine and cattle; the construction of authorised drains, and the construction of buildings over sewers of new buildings, and he must finally superintend the watering of the streets, seeing that it is efficiently done at such periods as may be determined upon by the Health Officer.

We were under the impression that torture within the British dominions had been effectually put a stop to, but from the above it is evident that it may still be practised with the special sanction of the Justices of the Peace. If an overseer could consecutively undertake the faithful performance of the duties devolving upon him under the new regulations, the work of a criminal condemned to hard labour, would be comparatively a mere sinecure. However strong his constitution may be, no Life Assurance office would be disposed to take the risk, and we, moreover, doubt whether under such circumstances Messrs. Cook & Co., Hunter & Co., or Smith & Co., would allow credit to an overseer, who at a salary of Rs. 200 a month is bound to provide himself with two horses to "the satisfaction of the Health Officer," which horses, like the overseer himself, are to have neither rest or food from 4 o'clock A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. However as the Justices have been at so much trouble to define the duties of conservancy, we would advise them to frame similar rules with regard to all officers connected with the Municipal Corporation, and it would greatly simplify matters if such were done by the ordinary rules of Arithmetic. If an overseer on a pay of Rs. 200 a month is obliged to keep two horses "to the satisfaction of the Health Officer" and to attend to conservancy duties from 4 A. M. to 10 o'clock P. M., what is the proportion of horses to be kept and of the time to be devoted to official duties by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Health Officer and Surveyor respectively, for the liberal pay they receive? There is only one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and the Justices have accomplished it; but, no wonder, for it is a true saying that "too many cooks spoil the broth."

There has been a rather unpleasant scene in one of the Clubs here on a somewhat absurd subject. It appears that a gentleman, high in the Uncovenanted financial service, and recently not unknown in the world of scientific research, was playing at whist, and finding that the cards were dirty, sent for a clean pack. For this clean pack the steward applied to the resident member, who, being evidently a gentleman of suspicious and enquiring mind, requested to see the condemned pack—"Quite clean enough for anybody" was his answer, "and if Mr. P———y (the financial and scientific gentleman) wants cleaner cards, he had better send for them himself." "Tell Mr. B———r (the supicious and enquiring resident member) not to send insolent messages to me," was the answer of the outraged whist-player, and the speech was repeated to the resident member in person. Then came a meeting and a quantity of talk, about expulsion, which, we hope, will be only talk, for these club squabbles certainly don't look pretty. It seems rather hard, however, that a gentleman cannot ask for clean cards without having the reverse of a polite message sent to him. Some do say that the rudeness was prompted by envy of Mr. P———y's recent active part in the "Steam-hammer" invention, but we can scarcely believe the resident member guilty of such absurd professional jealousy.

The following, sent in last week, is as neat a specimen of the consequence of an English education on an ambitious Native as we have seen for some time. We expect the translation next week—

—Writ especially for the Calcutta *Englishman Weekly*, commonly called the *Englishman Weekly*,

THE EAST BANK OF THE NAIRN.

River that runneth with Tragic Muse!
On either bank with equable abstruse—
Of franghted fate of past times abuse.
Lean I to the East with joyful clues!
Even as the Bard of Avon chose,
The volumed disc to man's constant use.
O turn ye public to his counsels's dews!
Surpassing meteors of day news:
Than the unguided pen Lycurgus.
Like, of duller modern direst noise
Culloden, with her hundreds of grouse.

River that runneth with Tragic Muse!
So pencilled by the Sage to use,
By guiding link, more eld than times' yews!
Grant me the wondering gaze just yours,
To sing those couplets of Scots immures,
The ready rhyme the northern blasts theughs;
However ill with polished pure pews,
Those southern temples! founts from the blues,
The standard gruce; to all climes and hues,
The only aime of purest cruise,
And true! that Heavenward seat, is spruce!

River that runneth with Tragic yore!
O deign to render thy happy store,
Not from founts of pleasures sickening o'er,
Of life's self-same cup, the same dower,
Of indolence, or apathy, more
Of enervating chastisements' pour,
That pulls of past, present, future hour!
The same inertia's dull tower!
Of pomp, of pleasure, Pence vale's door,
To all referring time, but, honour;
Contentments garb so wrapped, that Fates lower!

As doth my page and his whose Power,
The darkest periods' darkest lore,
Hath edged with gold, Earth's cower.
To Britains sons the chaste hallower,
Of griefs, of titulations power
The past solemn fear, Come not wooer!
The deeds are black that lay like mower.
Farewell to them and those. The flower
That must bloom for aye, is a glower
On eastern banks: transcendent sower,
Too, from Lethean waves, a rower:

Is he, whose gathered laurels shower,
Like gems of hope to the Eternals' vower!

April 30, 1864. NOT BY W. M.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 9TH.

Leacock, Lieutenant F. G., Sappers and Miners, on duty, from Poona.
Ducat, Captain A. W., 103th Regiment, on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Stock, Captain J. P., 4th (King's Own) Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Carthew, Ensign, C. A., 33rd Regiment, to appear before an Examination Committee, from Poona.
Henderson, Captain J. H., Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Hyderabad.
Newnham, Cornet T. J., 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, to join, from Poona.
Battye, Major M., 13th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 9TH.

Stevens, Captain S. W. O., S. M. Horse, to join, to Kulluaghee.
Newnham, Cornet, 6th Dragoons, to join, to Poona.
Henderson, Captain J. H., Staff Corps, on duty, to Tannah.
Wily, Lieutenant, 18th Royal Irish, on duty, to England.
Irvin, Staff Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to England.
Payne, Lieutenant, 13th Regiment N. I., to rejoin, to Ahmedabad.

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Hindoostanee—Staff Test.
Captain D. G. Clery, H. M.'s 4th Foot; Lieutenant P. Phillips, H. M.'s 33rd Foot; Lieutenant H. Stevenson, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery; and Lieutenant A. Utterson, 7th Regiment N. I.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

2nd Captain and Adjutant W. De Vitre, Royal Horse Artillery, for 15 months, from date of departure, to England, on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence:—

Captain D. Wright, 109th Foot, to proceed to England, via the Cape of Good Hope.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 9th May.

Mr. John Fauxshall, 1st Class N. T. Engineer of the Floating Batteries, is to be transferred to the *Berenice*.

Lieutenant Brebner, Superintendent of Floating Batteries, is directed to perform the duties of Paymaster to the Floating Batteries, vice Ford, relieved at his own request.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May	Ships.	Commanders.	From
	Southern Belle	Danneston	Liverpool Jan. 8.
	India (s)	Greig	Calcutta April 15
	Elphinstone(s)	Athey	Surat May 8.
	Marquaid Family	Dawson	Calcutta Mar. 13.

DEPARTURES.

May	Ships.	Commanders.	To
9	Countess Russell	Thompson	Calcutta.
	Mamoody	Nacoda	Bunder Abass.
	Kutch Kaikhusro	Nacoda	Colombo.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.
	Salamanca	Livesay	London.
	Emanuel	Nacoda	Cochin.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per B. I. S. Co.'s Steamer *India*, from Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Lindley; Mr and Mrs. White and child; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Carter; Mr. Vix; Mr. Hunter: Mr. Brown; and Mr. Yonge.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per British Ship *Salamanca*, to London.—Staff Surgeon C. G. Irvin; Lieutenant Wily; Lieutenant and Mrs. Remington; 68 men; 6 women and 15 children.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—Lieutenant Payne, 103rd Regiment N. I.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—
Ship *Calabar*, G. A. Thompson, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Darmesteadter Bank*, D. Serjener, bound to Moulmein.
Ship *Edmond Graham*, D. McIntyre, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *William Carvill*, G. Copeland, bound to Liverpool.
Ship *Gladstone*, C. Woolcott, bound to Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *China*, for China, &c.
Steamer *Johnstone Castle*, for Surat.
Ship *Vicksburgh*, for Liverpool.
Brig *Mysore*, for Cochin.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—April 29, *Kathaq*, Gibbons, from Liverpool 24th Dec.; *Sea Queen*, Allen, from Liverpool 28th Dec. *Thomas Brocklebank*, Fletcher, from Liverpool 14th Dec.; *Codabux*, Brandy, (port not mentioned) 13th March; *Rangoon*, Henry, from Suez 5th April: touched at Aden 11th, Galle 22nd and Madras 25th April; *Nawanuggar*, Donald, from Port Louis 15th March; *Turkey*, *James Booth*, *Kergord*, and *Radiant*, particulars not received. April 30, *Martaban*, McLean, from Liverpool 30th Dec.; *City of Cashmere*, Blair, from Glasgow 28th Jan.; *Indian Merchant*, Arthur, (port not mentioned) 22nd March; *Louis Goveaux*, from Mauritius 19th March; *Hippogriffe*, *Euterpe*, and *Simla*, particulars not received

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1 9/16 to 2s. 1⅝d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1 11/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99
Do.	30 days' sight	98
Do.	60 Do. do.	97½
Madras	30 Do. do.	98
China	60 Do. do.	220

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	162 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	258 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150		55 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	......	45 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	112 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm. [incldg. n. sh.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	230 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corptn.	120		170 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175		77 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 13,300 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,300 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited			Rs. 55,000 pr. share.
One whole Share comprising			
1 A Share	6,000	430	
1 B Share	6,000	170	
4 C Shares	6,000		
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 34,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200	......	Rs. 1,500 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 2,800 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2¼ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 300 prem.
Manockjee Petty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	......	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 425 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	......	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 400 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	600	......	Par.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150	......	Rs. 95 pm.
Bonded Warehouse	600	......	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	......	Rs. 5,000 nol.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	......	Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	......	Rs. 425 pm.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	......	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	......	Par.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 1000 pm.
Treacher & Co. (Limited)	250	......	10 pr. ct. pm.
Goa Coffee Co.	250	......	500 prem.
Bombay Gas Co.	50	......	8 pr. ct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	98
„ Loan 1835-36	95½
„ Loan 1842-43	
„ Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	„ 10
Spanish Dollars	„ 210
Carolus	„ 293
Mexican Dollars	„ 230
German Crowns	„ 214¼
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 222
Bar Silver	„ 105-8
Gold Leaf	„ 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (7th May 1864.)

	Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba	
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs. 570 to 590
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„ 630 to 645
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	„ 640 to 645
New Oomravuttee	„ 525 to 530
Old Dharwar Sawgined	„ 525 to 530
New Barsee and Nuggur	„ 530 to 535
New Veeraval	„ 515 to 520
New Khandeish	„ 510 to 515
New Poratchee	„ 525 to 530
New Accote	„ 535 to 540
New Mangalore	„ 530 to 535
New Hinghunghat	„ 615 to 620
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,450.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish	at Rs. 6 4 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	„ 5 12 to 5 14
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	„ 31 to 32.
	„ 33 to 34.
Niger	„ 27 to 28 Nominal.

FREIGHTS.

Liverpool	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. p. ton
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. „
	Readyships	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. „
	Not ready	No offers.
London	Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£1 15s. 0d. offered—Nominal.
	Coffee	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d. p. ton
	Cases	£2 15s. 0d. Nominal.
To China		No offers.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back		Rs. 17 to 18

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000,) RESERVE FUND.—Francs 9,292,565 (£371,702.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—No. 9, Rampart Row.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:
On London 6 months' sight .... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
3 Do. Do. .... 2s. 0¾d. „
Sight .... 2s. 0½d. „
On France 6 months' sight ... frs. 2-66 cts. „
3 Do. Do. .... „ 2-61 „
Sight .... „ 2-55 „

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits; payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1000, nor more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at,
3 months' notice 3 per Cent. per annum.
6 Ditto 4 do.
12 Ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 31st March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office......LONDON. | Branch Office......EDINBURGH.
BRANCHES IN INDIA—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—
On London at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. do.
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. do.
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. do.
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
„ On Demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
Circular Notes .... 2s. 0d. do.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

The notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank realizes Drafts or Hoondies payable in the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent, if to a lady, her Christian name or names should be given in full.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to him.

Hours of business from 10 to 3.
Saturdays.......... 10 to 1.
E. A. FLINDERS, Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. ARTHUR J. L. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. (of Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
H. FORMAN, Esq. (of Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight............ 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. .... 2s. 1d. do.
3 do. .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. .... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
1 do. .... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
On demand .... 2s. 0¼d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
„ Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ ... 5 „
„ 12 „ ... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.
Bombay, 19th April 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.
ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.

Auditors.
RICHARD LATHAM, Esq.; JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee
„ 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0⅝d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0⅜d. „
„ On demand do. 2s. 0¼d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

J. GORDON, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 2s. 1⅝d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ...... 2s. 1d. „
„ 3 do. ...... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. ...... 2s. 0½d. „
„ 1 do. ...... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ On demand ...... 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11⅞d. „
On Ireland do.
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11½d. „

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits for 2 months.............. 10 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. .... 9 „ „
Do. 6 do. .... 4 „ „
Do. 12 do. .... 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—1 to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 9th May 1864.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, Esq.

Committee in Bombay.
D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honerable PREMBAHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIB, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON .... The Bank of England.
Do. .... The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL .... Do. do.
MANCHESTER .... Do. do.
SCOTLAND .... The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .... The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—
Six months' sight.................. 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
Three „ „ .... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Two „ „ .... 2s. 0½d. do.
One „ „ .... 2s. 0¼d. do.
On demand on Bank of England. 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe.............. 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months'	notice of withdrawal	6 per ct. per an.		
do. 9	do.	do.	5½ do	do.
do. 6	do.	do.	5 do.	do.
do. 4	do.	do.	4½ do.	do.
do. 3	do.	do	4 do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Depositis of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 11th April 1864.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

—Paid-up Capital—£644,000
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bill's of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½. per Rupees
4 Do. .... at 2s. 1¼d. „
3 Do. .... at 2s. 1d. „
2 Do. .... at 2s. 0¾d. „
1 Do. .... at 2s. 0½d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0¼d. „

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.
Bombay, 16th November 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.
Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s. 1⅝d.		per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	2s. 1d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 19th March 1864.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

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ALSO—By order of Canjee Kasewjee and on account and risk of Canjee Valljee,
102 Bales of Gunnies.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WRECK OF SHIP "JAMES PILKINGTON," AS WELL AS THE GOODS CONTAINED IN IT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Village of Ergull, near Versava, on the Island of Salsette, all the Wares, appertaining to the Electric Telegraph purchased on the 28th December 1863, by Memon Abba Thara, at an Auction Sale as the highest bidder, and contained in the wreck of the late Ship *James Pilkington*, now lying in the creek at Versava. The Wares will be sold, as follows (by order of the Shareholders and on account and at the risk of the said Abba Thara):—

3,500 Telegraph Posts, or Long Pillars, made of Iron.
3,700 Telegraph Sockets, or Cast Iron Pipes, to be placed under ground.
700 Logs of Wood.
A quantity of Brackets, in separate numbers, as well as in cases.
A quantity of Iron Caps.
A quantity of Insulators.

All the above Wares to be put up for Auction without reserve.

Also, on account of the Shareholders, the wreck of ship *James Pilkington*, as it now lies in the Creek at Versava, together with the property belonging to it, such as Prows, Spars, Masts, Riggings, Iron Work, Wood Work, Planks, &c. Will be sold by Public Auction at the same Village new Iron Wares, and Diving Apparatus.

TERMS OF SALE.—Value in Cash to be received from the purchasers as the Lots are knocked down, which are to be delivered over at the same time, and Lots remaining undelivered will not be afterwards accounted or answered for.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

1 Silver Hunting Watch by "J Cragg" in Morocco Case.
1 Do. Open faced do.
30 Dozen Quart and Pints of Jacquesson and Fils Champagne.
1 English Brass-hand Pump, for cleaning Trees, Creepers, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th May 1864.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

AUCTION SALE OF THE WHOLE OF THE PLANT, MATERIALS, BUNGALOWS, &c., CONNECTED WITH No. 12, CONTRACT G. I. P. R., TO BE SOLD AT THE STORES OF MESSRS. WYTHES AND JACKSON AT EGUTPOORA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, at Egutpoora, for and by desire of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors, all the Materials, Plant, &c., connected with No. 12, Contract G. I. P. R., comprising Cast Iron Gas or Water 1½ inch Piping, Round, Square, and Flat Iron Steel, Cast and Blister, Circular, Cross-cut and up-right Saws, Saw Benches, Smith and Fitter's Tools, of every kind, Mason's and Carpenter's ditto, Pig Lead, Bolts and Nuts, Platelayers Bars, and Drills, Cart Axles, Iron Pulley Blocks, Chains and Tackle, Augurs and Vices, Derrick Heads, Pug Mills, Brick Compressing Machines, Patent Fuse for Blasting, &c.

ALSO

1,200 Logs of Nassick Teak.

And on THURSDAY, the 19th at 3 P. M., if not previously disposed of by private contract.

A substantially-built Bungalow, surrounded by a well laid out flower garden, and situate in Egutpoora, on a healthy and elevated spot, within a short walk from the Railway Station. When the Thull Ghaut Railway line is completed this will prove a most valuable property, and will be as desirable and of as easy access almost as either Lanowlee or Matheran.

N. B.—The sale will commence at 12 o'clock. Catalogues giving complete details are ready, and may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
DIVING APPARATUS.

Four cases containing one complete set Diving Apparatus (new) by the celebrated manufacturers A. Siebe, London.

TO GAS PIPE LAYERS.

A well assorted Invoice of Gas Piping comprising Piping of different sizes—Tees Bands, Sockets, Crosses, Elbow Plugs, Longs, and Stocks, and Hooks.

ARBOUIN'S BRANDY.

A few dozen of this well known brand at Rs. 22 per dozen to close a Consignment.

Bombay, 10th May 1864. CRAWFORD & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, Leather Travelling Bags with attached portmanteaus, Overland Trunks of various sizes and patterns, Ladys' Hand Bags, Travelling Canteens, German Concertenas a first-rate Flutina, Walking Sticks with Photograph, India Rubber and Balls. Fancy Dress Dolls, Swans Powder Puff Matalin Pop Guns and Pistols, Large Bonocular Glasses fitted in leather Sling Cases, Fancy Penholders with Gilt Pens, Carriage Whips, Money Purses, Mahogany Stereoscope, Silver Guard and Albert Chains, Several pairs of Ornaments in Glass Domes, Shaving Glasses, Dressing Combs, &c. &c.

129 Cases Marzettes Champagne, Cyder in Quarts.
35 do. do. do. in Pints.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, A SPLENDID SADDLE HORSE, &c., AT MIDDLE COLABA.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 10th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Middle Colaba, the remaining valuable Household Furniture, &c., of JOHN. F. HUTCHINSON, Esquire, (proceeded to Europe) the same comprises Cutlery, China Brass Dish Covers, a first-rate Double-barrelled Gun, and a double-barrelled Rifle in Case, by "Williams and Powell," a five-barrelled Revolver in Case, handsomely Carved Blackwood and Jackwood Furniture of best seasoned make, comprising Circular, Dining, Breakfast and Writing Tables, Chairs, Tea Poys, Sideboards, Whatnot, Partition and Folding Screens, Celeret, Dumb Waiters, Presses, Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, large Four-post Bedsteads, Carpets, Bronze 1, 2 and 3, light Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, 2 Iron Treasury Chests, a Medicine Chest, a Mordan's Patent Copying Press, several Stereoscopes and Telescopes by Troughton, Dolland and Jones, Oil Paintings and Pictures, Table Ornaments, Valuable Books, Bundles of New Mattings, Choice Plants, Garden Seats, China Bath Tubs, Ice Box, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, &c. &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

SALE OF TEAK PLANKS, &c.

On FRIDAY next, the 13th instant, at 11 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon near the Saw Mill.

A quantity of Teak wood pieces, Planks, &c., suitable for building purposes.

A quantity of Jungle wood planks, &c., the above being the remains after finishing the building of the Steamer *Margaret Crawford.*

SALE OF DHOLLERA COTTON.

On FRIDAY next, the 13th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction. at Colaba, by order of Messrs. Bhimjee Girdhur & Co., in their Cotton depot on account and at the risk of the undermentioned first purchaser, viz.:

On account of Kessowjee Madowjee.
101 Candies of Dhollera Cotton of the Crop of 1920.
On account of Thackersy Hurridass.
50 Candies of Dhollera Cotton of the Crop 1920.

AN EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE CONSIGNMENT OF LAMPS FROM MESSRS. TUCKER & SON, AND OTHERS FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

On SATURDAY next the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the remainder of an extensive and valuable consignment of Lamps of the latest style from Messrs. Tucker & Son, and others, the same consist of Lacquered and Gilt and Bronze Table Argand Lamps, Candlesticks, Bracket Solar do., 10 and 12 inch Bronze Hanging Solar Lamps. Bronze and Gilt 10 inch do., Bronze Double Light Billiard do., Plated 2 and 4 Light Hanging Argand Lustres with Cut Centres and Drops. Plated Table Candlesticks with shades, Bronzed, Lacquered and Plated Indian Table Argand Lamps, Punkah Protectors, Chimnies, Cut and Plain Moons, Bottoms and Shades, Drops, Vases and Ornaments for Argand Lustres, &c. &c.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On MONDAY, next the 16th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at Middle Colaba, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, &c., of E. S. DAWES, Esq. the same consists of Cut Glass Ware, neat Dinner, Dessert and Tea Sets, Plated Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Stands, Waiter Candlesticks, Butter Pot, Bread Basket, Spoons and Forks, Carved Black wood Furniture, such as Circular Dining and other Tables, Easy, Predieu, Drawingroom and other Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Tea Poys, Whatnots, Four post Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Gown, and Clothes Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Carpets, Pictures, a first rate Mahogany square Pianoforte by Broadwood and Son, Cutlery, Copper Cooking Pots, Dispense Articles, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH AND BLACKWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHANDELIERS, PIER GLASSES, &c., AT No. 7, CROSS STREET, KHETWADDY.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at No. 7, Cross Street, Khetwaddy, the valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, handsome Chandeliers, Pier Glasses, English Almiras, Presses, with Plate Glasses, &c., of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence.

Full particulars will be given in future Advertisements.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Saturday, the 21st instant.

SALE OF VALUABLE AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND QUEEN'S WARE, A BROADWOOD AND SON'S A TO A CONCERT GRAND PIANOFORTE, A. SCHRODER'S & Co.'s FIRST-CLASS SQUARE PIANOFORTE, HANDSOME BAROUCHE, PAIR OF HORSES, &c. &c., AT 9, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at No. 9, Rampart Row, Fort, the valuable and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a Broadwood and Son's A to A Concert Grand Pianoforte, A. Schroder and Co.'s first-class Square Pianoforte, handsome Barouche, pair of Horses, &c. &c., of T. BRADLEY, Esq., (changing his residence.)

Full particulars will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A complete set of Office Books, Ledger, Journal and as ordered out for a Merchant now no longer requiring them, also one Copying Press with Books.

CARRIAGES.

A light and roomy Sociable, forming a close Carriage if required, built by Peters and Sons, London, and in good order.

An English-built Open Carriage, by Silk and Brown.

SADDLERY.

Just landed per ship *Canova*, Gentlemen's and Ladies Saddles, with Furniture and Bridles complete. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

WINES, BRANDY, &c.

Pale Brandy in cases of one dozen each.
Good Sherry in quarts.
Holland Gin, 15 large square bottles in a case.

MILROY'S FIRST CLASS SADDLERY.

The undersigned have just received for sale on Commission a few first class Gentleman's Hunting Saddles by "Milroy and Sons" complete with furniture and Weymouth bridles. Prices moderate to effect quick sales.

"NEW PATENT MALVERN DOG CARTS,"
JUST LANDED.

Two first-rate English built highly finished new patent Malvern Dog Carts, neatly lined and painted with imitation wicker work pannels with best lancewood shafts and Reversible seat for either 2 or 4 with lamps, cushions, apron, whip, socket, &c. built expressly to order for India by Messrs. McNaughten and Smith of Worcester.

TO LET IN THE BEST PART OF THE FORT.

Two Spacious Upper Apartments well adapted for Offices, sizes 73 by 25 feet. Apply to BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 10th May 1864.

ASSORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS FOR INDIA, as selected by Assistant Conservator of Forests, India.

Large Purple Kinolkhole.
Curled Cress.
Green Curled Endiv.
Bedinain's Imperial Peas.
Green Windsor Beans.
Butler's deep Crimson Beet
Early Champion Cabbage.
Large Drumhead Cabbage.
Thyme.
Turner's Dwarf Incomparable Celery.
Stadtholder's Cauliflower.
Extra Curled Parsley.
French Beans.
Artichokes.
Asparagus.
Scarlet Runners.
Brocoli.
Brussel Sprouts.
Carrots.
Celery.
Cucumbers.
Vegetable Marrow.
Lettuce.
Mustard.
Onion.
Parsnip.
Radish.
Sea Karl.
Spinach.
Turnip.

And various others procured to order.

TREACHER & Co., (Limited.)
Bombay (the Fort and Byculla) and Poona

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1858.........£196,148
Do. do. 1859......... 228,314
Do. do. 1860......... 262,977
Do. do. 1861......... 292,402
RESERVED FUND, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Bates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bomaay, 14th October 1860.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.—CAPITAL: £1,000,000.

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For further particulars apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

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THE CORPORATION of the London Assurance have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in India and China as under:—
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Shanghai............Messrs. DENT & Co.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the above-named Agencies. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
5th March 1864.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000.—(FULLY SUBSCRIBED)
19, CORNHILL, LONDON.
MARINE BRANCH, 5, ROYAL EXCHANGE AVENUE.

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Secretary.—Henry Ghinn, Esq.

INSURANCES AGAINST FIRE

May be effected for any length of time from one month upwards. An Insurance for seven years certain will be charged as *for six years only.*

Losses by Lightning are made good, where the property ensured has been actually set on Fire thereby.

All reasonable Expenses, incurred at the time of fire, in the removal of property insured in this Office, will be paid.

Fifteen days of grace will be allowed for the renewal of all *annual* policies, during which time the Company will be liable, unless the risk has previously been declined, or the Insured has declared his intention not to renew.

MARINE RISKS

are taken on Cotton, Silk, Seeds, and other Produce, by Steamer or sailing vessel, to great Britain and the Continent, at current rates.

Prospectuses, and all information respecting the Fire and Marine Branches of the above Company, can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents to the Commercial Union Assurance Company.
(*Fire and Marine Branches.*)
Bombay, 10th February 1864.

Holloway's Pills.—Typhus and Typhoid Fevers.—Why do some die and some recover from fever? This momentous question admits of an easy answer—because some are possessed of sufficient vital energy to cast out the fever-breeding poison. This natural operation is admirably imitated by Holloway's purifying Pills, which at once eradicate all morbid matters from the blood, and so arouse the nervous system that no function can be ill-performed, and no disease of any kind can keep its hold upon the body, or depress the wholesome activity of the brain. Under the benign and cleansing influence of these incomparable Prils, the most obscure and difficult diseases are in a short time brought to a successful termination when death seemed inevitable.

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